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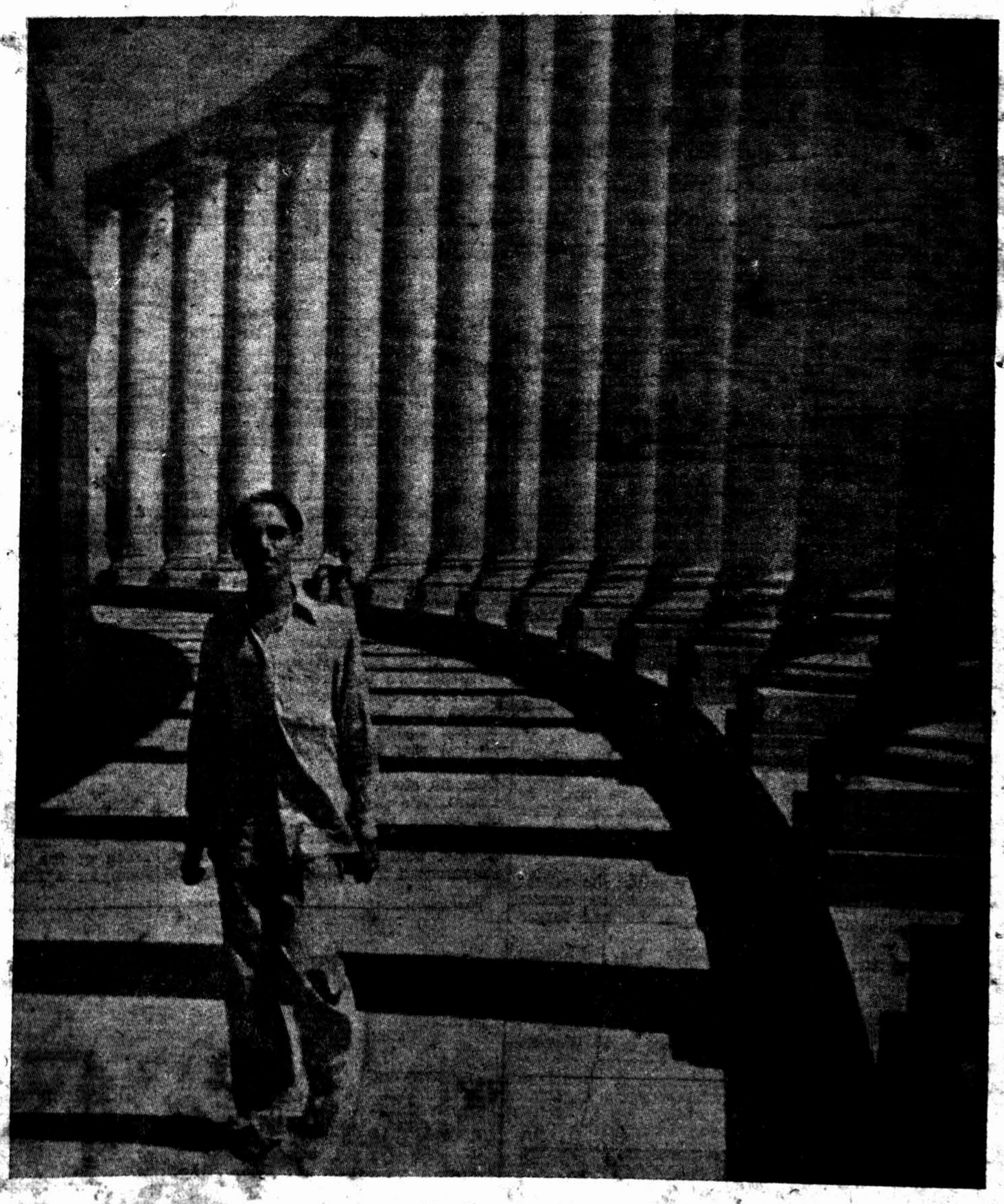
Light And Shade



Oriental News Photo.

H. N. Brailsford On

THE 'REBELLION' IN THE LABOUR PARTY

(See Page 3)

Short Story..... By Colin Howard

Patmoss Is Late

Mr. Patmoss yawned, rumpled the grey remnants of his hair, pushed the bedclothes firmly away and looked at his watch—unnecessarily. He always woke at seven-twenty, and the watch said seven-twenty now.

He swung accurately out of bed, so that his feet met his carpet-slippers instead of the cold linoleum. On went his dressing-gown as he stepped to the window to breathe deeply and conscientiously for three minutes. A precise fifteen minutes passed in the bathroom, whence, shaved and washed, he padded back to the bedroom to dress. At five minutes to eight he was downstairs rubbing his hands as he waited for breakfast.

Such had been the regular introduction to his working days for forty-one years. It was an automatic as the three glances he gave the clock, at one minute, three minutes, and four minutes past eght. At five past eight he rose, brushed the toast-crumbs from his drab moustache, and went out into the dim passage to put on his overcoat and bowler hat, and to pick up his umbrella and morning paper. At eight-seven, he left his lodgings on the eight minutes' walk that brought him to the station for the 8-17.

Thus far, then, the day had been exactly in accordance with precedent. So it continued in the train. He gave and received four "Good mornings,' and opened his paper. He did not talk to his regular fellow-travellers. Outside the office, he never knew what to talk to people about. Indeed, he knew very little of things outside the office.

At twenty minutes to nine Mr. Patmoss was out in the narrow, crowded City street. In ten minutes he would be at the office.

Alas for Mr. Patmoss. He had no inkling that Adventure was waiting around the corner. But Adventure was. Adventure in the person of a young woman with very dark hair and eyes, dressed sinuously in black. She pounced on Mr. Patmos as he turned a corner.

"So there you are!" said the young woman.

"I—I beg your pardon?" said Mr. Patmoss.

"You're late!"

"Indeed, I'm 'not' late!" denied Mr. Patmoss. "I'm 'never' late. I—"

"Cut it out. Bob told you to be here at half-past eight. Think I've nothing better to do than cool my heels waiting for you?" She stepped nearer, and breathed intensely, "Got them?"

"Got—got what?" stammered Mr. Patmoss.

She made a gesture of impatience.

"Don't be a fool. I know all about it. You're giving nothing away. Let me have them. Bob's waiting."

"Let you have what?"

"The papers, of course."

"If you wish to—ah—borrow my morning paper—"

"Cut out the clowning. Give me the papers."

"My—my dear madam, I—I'm afraid you're making a mistake." Mr. Patmoss was sidling nervously off. "I—I don't know you, and I—and I'll wish you good day." Se gave a jerky little lift to his bowler hat. She grasped his arm.

"Oh, no, you, don't!" she muttered furiously. "You don't pull any double-cross with us! My Heavens, but you're cool! You expect Bob and me to do all the dangerous work, and let you calmly walk off with the papers. No go, my friend. Hand them over!"

She looked Mr. Patmoss thought, like a maddened tigress. Other men might have thought her beautiful in her anger. Not Mr. Patmoss. He had never given much consideration to types of feminine beauty, but he now knew his taste was for something milder. He wrenched his arm free and skipped nimbly behind a sand-bin.

"I—I tell you, you're making a mistake. I shall be late for the office. Please—"

"You're smooth, all right." She spoke with grudging admiration. "No wonder they call you Smooth Sam. Are you going to hand over those papers?"

"No. I mean, how can I? I tell you, you're mistaking—"

"Okay. Then you're coming with me to see Bob."

"I'm not. I shall be late for the office."

"Going to argue?"

Her hand was in her bag. There was a little bulge in the side and the bulge was pointing directly at him. Mr. Patmoss could only gobble. She beckoned a taxi, and thrust him inside.

She did not speak until the taxi pulled up in a quiet little street. Mr. Patmoss stood docilely on the pavement while she paid the driver. Should he brave that little bulge, fling himself at the driver, and—but the taxi was moving off. Mr. Patmoss was shepherded into a small, private hotel, and guided upstairs.

The taxi reached the office. Nearly ten-thirty! Mr. Patmoss panted up the stairs.... The 41-year old record was gone, but he had a story that would make Mr. Arthur sit up, and even young Benson would look up at him with respect. But.....

"Go in there!" She opened a door. "Wait while I fetch Bob. And don't try any shouting. It wouldn't be healthy."

The door closed. Mr. Patmoss was alone. And it was nine-twenty.

"Oh dear!" he moaned with great unhappiness. "What 'will' Mr. Arthur say?"

It would probably be all right when this Bob came along and declared definitely that he wasn't this awful Smooth Sam. But nothing could now stop him being late. Late! He groaned at the thought. Punctually was so much a part of him that it was not even a virtue. People laughed at him, sometimes. Young Benson, for instance, who strolled into the office any-time he chose between nine and half-past—he was always joking about Mr. Patmoss, asserting that the Last Trump itself wouldn't keep him away from the office.

He aroused himself from his gloomy thought, and looked at his watch. Nine-forty! Mild though he was, he felt his resentment against his captors growing. It was bad enough to—to abduct him, but to keep him waiting....

In an access of vexation, he rattled the door. As he turned the handle, the door swung open. She had forgotten to lock it!

"Dare I?" wonder Mr. Patmoss, peeping timidly out. He took two tentative steps. Not a soul in sight. He scurried down the stairs, and was brought up short by a maid with a broom. Was she in the plot? Was she armed? Mr. Patmoss summoned all his nerve, and walked past her with an ingratiating smile and a lift of his bowler hat. He was out in the street. He was free!

Precedent had been broken so many times that morning that Mr. Patmoss did not hesitate to break it once more. He got into a taxi and gave the address of the office, rather as though directing a fire-engine to a fire.

It didn't occur to him to tell the police. His one agonized wish was to get to the office with all possible speed. Those—those devils! They'd behaved outrageously. He'd done 'em though. Yes, old Patmoss had been one too many for them. Half of him gloried in his triumph, but the other half was sunk in desolation. Late for the office! For the first time in forty-one years!

The taxi reached the office. Nearly ten-thirty! Mr. Patmoss panted up the stairs. Outside the door he paused to regain his breath, and to adjust his hair and tie. The record was gone, but he had a story to tell that would make Mr. Arthur sit up, and even young Benson would look at him with respect. Then, through the door he heard young Fawson say:—

"Half-past ten. All right, Benson, you win. Here's your quid."

And young Benson answered:—

"Thanks. It's been pretty well swallowed up by expenses, if that's any comfort to you. Know where the old boy is now? Sitting in a private hotel in Brixton, not daring to breath. We booked the room last night. My sister met him off the train this morning, and lured him there. Presently our little man will get impatient and in a fit of mad bravery he'll try the door. When he does that he'll find he could have walked out any time."

"Well, old boy, you've won your quid, fair enough. Didn't think there was a thing in the world that would make old Patmoss late."

Mr. Patmoss steadied himself against the door. Suddenly he was very conscious of his age, his grey head, his allegiance to routine—an allegiance so incomprehensible to young fellows like Benson and Fawson, so integral a part of his own make-up. He felt very tired. Well, he was just late, that was all. No reason, no excuse, no story. Nothing to make him a hero. The story was dead. So was his record. He cocked his chin and went in. The two young clerks greeted him with a sort of pert restraint. He returned their good mornings quietly, and went to the inner office where Mr. Arthur reigned.

"Oh, it's you!" said Mr. Arthur. "Look here, Patmoss, what on earth—

"I'm very sorry I'm late, sir,' said Mr. Patmoss. "I hope you'll be good enough to overlook it. I was—detained."

Mr. Arthur pushed back his chair and stared at him. Then he roared with laughter. Mr. Patmoss stood stiffly.

"Get—get out, Patmoss!" choked Mr. Arthur, at last ."Get out, and don't come back!"

Mr. Patmoss grasped a chair-back with white knuckles.

"Don't—don't come back, sir?"

"Patmoss, you're an incorrigible slave to habit. Do you happen to remember, a few days ago, my mentioning. to you that today would be the forty-first anniversary of your joining the firm? You do? And yet you've already forgotten what I said in my note to you last night?"

"Note, Mr. Arthur? What note?"

"Benson!" bellowed Mr. Arthur. "Benson, come here!"

Benson came in hopefully.

"Benson, I gave you a note last evening to hand to Mr. Patmoss .Did you do it?"

'I'm awfully sorry, sir. I was so rushed, it slipped my mind." Benson felt guiltily in his breast-pocket.

"Well, give it him now. You'll have to buck up Benson."

Mr. Patmoss took the envelope and opened it. Inside was a short letter and a five-pound note. He read the letter in a whisper.

"Dear Patmoss. Take the day off, and go out and celebrate the anniversary by spending this fiver. Best of luck!"

Mr. Patmoss looked up. He smiled, almost beatifically.

"Thank you, Mr. Arthur, thank you very much indeed. I'll be here in the morning—at the usual time."—("Tit-Bits.").

"The ball glanced off "my head into the wicketkeeper's hands", said the batsman on returning to the pavilion, "and the fool of an umpire gave me out".

"Well they sometimes go by the sound".

* * * *

A woman about to leave London for New Zealand was advised to provide herself with very warm clothing.

"Why?" she asked.

"Oh, it's awfully cold out there, don't you know"! replied the adviser. "It's the place where all the frozen mutton comes from"!

★ ★ ★

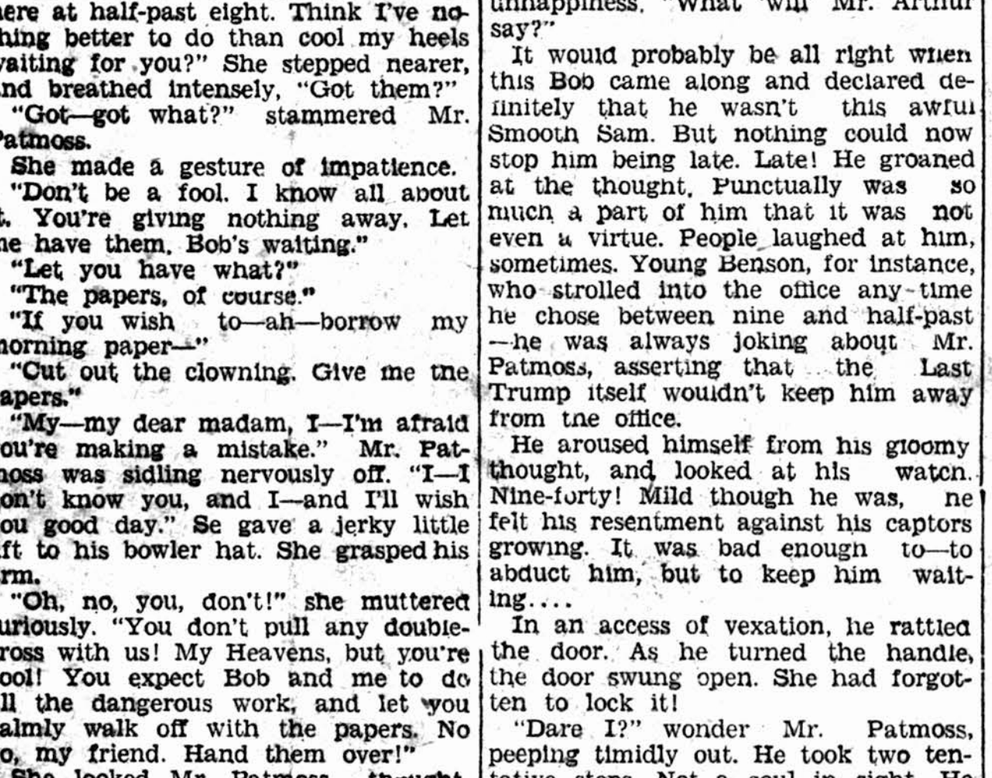
The dear old lady was telling her family about her day in town.

"I met a pleasant young man in the train", she said. "He offered to give me the winner of the St. Leger".

"And did he?" asked one.

"Of course not, my dear. I told him that the chickens take up so much of the garden that we've no room for a horse".

FORCE OF HABIT



Cashier—How will you have it?

"I want to speak to you about your daughter's hand sir,—I'm thinking of making my home here."

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Exclusive Feature

THE 'REBELLION' IN THE LABOUR PARTY

By H. N. Brailsford

In this topical article the author discusses the background as well as the consequences of the recent "Rebellion" in the Labour Party, which came to a head in the amendment moved by Mr. Crossman in the Commons. The British Foreign Secretary, says Mr. Brailsford, is carrying on the policy of the Churchill Government and it is Tory rather than Labour benches which cheer Mr. Bevin most! The rebels form the best brains in the younger Labour ranks and their policy of International Socialism is bound to forge ahead ere long.

There is in the British Labour Party a sharp cleavage over foreign policy which it is possible to measure and describe after the revealing debate in the House of Commons.

It is something more "fundamental" than the disappointment over concrete details that had found expression in the past. Few were happy over the record of the foreign office in Greece; Palestine is a nightmare; administrative failure in Germany a source of anxiety and shame. But this debate brought to light a fundadamental contrast in outlook.

Mr. Bevin, with the Prime Minister behind him, is carrying on a policy of coalition with a conscious sense of continuity. These two were throughout the years of the war the most loyal of Churchill's lieutenants and to some extent their thinking was shaped by him. In his turn he is today one of the Foreign Secretary's steadiest supporters.

It is always the Tory rather than the Labour benches which cheer Mr. Bevin when he speaks in the House.

On the whole he can count on the support of the older generation of trade unionists who remember with gratitude the immense services he rendered in organising the unskilled transport workers. He had never specialised in international affairs and when he went as an elderly man to the foreign office, inevitably its atmosphere absorbed him. His policy has been without qualification "British and Imperial" with strategy well in the foreground.

The Rebels

The rebels on the other hand took a stand firstly as international socialists. Very wisely they have not directly challenged the government by voting against it. But they have said their say and their names and numbers are on record.

According to a reckoning in "The Times", 120 labour members deliberately abstained from voting. That means 30 per cent. of the party. This, in a party solid and tightly disciplined, is a high proportion. It is moreover probable that some who voted for the government from loyalty or timidity were not much more enthusiastic for Mr. Bevin's policy than the rebels who followed Mr. Crossman.

The rebel amendment to the address had its positive and constructive as well as critical aspects. It was a plea for "collaboration with all nations and groups striving to secure full socialist planning and control of world's resources." But it also condemned any exclusive alliance military or economic with the U.S.A. which must lead to "inevitable conflict between American capitalism and Soviet communism in which all hope of a world government would be destroyed."

Anglo-American Line-Up

Mr. Crossman in his opening speech stressed facts too little known in England which go to prove that 'de facto' military alliance already links Britain with the United States against Russia. It is admitted that staff conversations are regularly held. The official explanation that they are necessary because British and American troops are in joint occupation of German and Austrian territory is obviously insincere; no such conversations are held with the French or the Russians.

But a much graver fact which Mr. Attlee could not deny is that the equipment of the British and the American armed forces is being standardised. The purpose of this arrangement obviously is to enable the American industry to supply British forces mass-produced arms in the next war which it is assumed the two allies will wage in common.

So much for the military side of this alliance: we have had a glimpse of the abyss towards which it is carrying us. On the economic side there is no secret about American policy. After cancelling all controls at home it is working towards a return to unregulated competitive trading world market. While mankind still wrestles with hunger and fear of famine the United States has wrecked the hope that Sir John Boyd Orr's Food and Agricultural Organisation will be allowed to organise and stabilise world's food supplies and build a common reserve.

America is bent on returning to anarchical profiteering. The more closely Britain herself to this, all the less hope is there of adoption of any system of economic planning in the world as a whole or any region of it.

Single International Party

It was the authentic tradition of international socialism that inspired the constructive part of the rebel amendment. The international, as Marx conceived it, has ceased to exist even as a shadow from the past. But it is still for conscious socialists an inspiration for the future. However various our circumstances and tastes may be in our own native countries, we must recover the belief of our pioneers that we form a single party across the frontiers that divide us.

On no other footing shall we ever advance to international government. On the foundations of the United Nations as they stand today it can never be built. By adding one great power to another, each warlord of its own army, each guardian of its own sovereignty, we shall never get international government. We shall get it when men inspired by the same views of life and society come together across the frontiers to form an assembly that represents not powers but people.

By acting together today to further our idea of an economy planned for the common good we shall prevent a fatal division of the world into two hostile camps, the one devoted to 'laissez faire' capitalism and the other to Soviet communism.

The Third Way

There is a third way, the way of democratic socialism. Rebels felt that Mr. Bevin had never been aware that he represents a government whose first aim must be to advance a socialist way of life. Had he been conscious of his opportunity a year ago there was much he might have effected in France, in Italy and in Germany also. Today it may be too late.

Mr. Attlee's answer to this criticism was an unconvincing denial that any exclusive Anglo-American alliance exists. Evidence of its activity is clear. It is enough that every diplomatic steps taken by the two Western powers against Russia or any of her allies, be it over the Dardanelles or over Polish elections and Rumania, is parallel, simultaneous and concerted. Common action and common armament are the essence of the alliance.

Mr. Attlee might have made a more plausible defence of Mr. Bevin's policy by admitting this alliance and justifying it by a realistic reckoning of British strength. A power that aims at leadership must have adequate resources. It is not enough these days to possess a great navy and an air fleet. These arms of the past have been rendered obsolescent by the rocket and the atomic bomb.

Bold Measure Of Disarmament

A graver handicap is that Britain is today a debtor state and that she controls no surplus of wheat either for her own needs or those of others. She has no longer free capital resources which an active and leading part in world affairs requires.

But to be so conscious of this weakness that one becomes a passive second of American policy is neither self-respecting nor adroit. A more skilful diplomat than Mr. Bevin would have sought and might have found ways and means of inducing Russia to adopt a more co-operative attitude. As a friendly mediator committed to neither camp Britain might have kept independence and served humanity by averting the danger of war that now confronts us.

What even now Britain might do is to advocate a bold measure of general disarmament with all the resources of persuasion and publicity she can command. By so doing she would win on this issue a moral leadership not merely of socialist "groups and nations" but of all millions of average men and women who wish to survive.

To decree disarmament is the only effective way of saying that there is not going to be a third world war. Powers bent on war don't disarm.

The debate is over: the rebels have made a demonstration. What then will its effect be? I think they have given the government a shock that is bound to influence its policy.

The same day moreover a second rebel group made its protest against the adoption of conscription as a permanent British institution; and it amounted to about 25 per cent. of the party if abstensions are reckoned.

Best Brains

But in such matters it is quality as well as numbers that counts. It was in the main the younger intellectuals who followed Mr. Crossman, himself a brilliant Oxford scholar and writer. Among them they include the great weight and experience won abroad in the war and after. Looking over the names I note one man who was transferred when fighting was over to the civilian side in Germany and then resigned in disgust; another who had a similar experience in Greece; the third who played an influential part in India.

Five had reached the first rung of promotion on the ministerial ladder. Another, Mr. Michael Foot, is the most popular journalist on the left. Mr. Crossman himself who directed enemy propaganda during the war was a leading personality in the Anglo-American Commission of Enquiry whose unanimous report on Palestine Mr. Bevin and his colleagues brushed aside.

These are the best brains of the party and with very few exceptions they are moderates who have no affinity with communists. With the exception of the "Daily Herald", all the Socialist press with the "New Statesman" at its head supports the rebels. Sooner or later internationalists within the party will make an impression on the leaders.

The telephone rang in the office of a theatrical agent.

"Hullo", said a voice. "I want a job. I can sing, dance and juggle."

"So can a thousand other people.... and they're all out of work," snapped the agent.

"Just a minute....don't hang up. I can play the piano, walk the tightrope and recite 'Paradise Lost' backwards."

"So can all the others. You're wasting my time. Good-bye."

"Just a minute," pleaded the voice. "There's one other thing. I'm a dog."

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE QUIZ

1. The first known Bank notes were issued in—
   a) China; b) Rome; c) England
2. Where in London can a lighthouse be seen—
   a) Chelsea, b) Battersea; c) Walthamstow
3. The first all-talking film shown in Britain was in the year—
   a) 1924; b) 1927; c) 1928
4. The world's fastest mammal is—
   a) antelope; b) cheetah; c) kangaroo
5. Truffle is a—
   a) vegetable; b) fruit; c) fungus
6. In what sport did Field-Marshal Montgomery excel in his school days—
   a) rowing; b) cricket; c) cross-country races
7. What was the name of the first magazine issued in English?—
   a) Windsor Magazine; b) Nash; c) Gentleman's Magazine

ANSWERS

1. (a); 2. (c); 3. (c); 4. (b); 5. (c); 6. (b); 7. (c).

"When Economists Sell Themselves"

To The Editor of "B. C. Weekly."

Sir,—Though one may not agree with all the indictments very few would disagree with the central theme of a recent article on Indian Economists by Academicus. In fact all right-thinking persons are grateful for such a thought-provoking article. Those who have the good of the country at heart, and take interest in its educational system will have to do a great deal of heart searching. Above all it is an eye-opener to popular ministers both at the centre and provinces who in their zeal for rebuilding and uplift of the country are apt to be misled in entrusting that sacred duty in the hands of half-baked and foreign-copy economists.

The article in question refers to post-graduate teachers and students. A little reflection will indicate that it is a mere extension of our thoroughly rotten educational system where no originality is required or fostered and where the aim of the aspirant is only to eke out a living and if possible a better living than the rest of our countrymen. If the market value of a graduate is falling day by day by the ever increasing number coming out of the portals of the universities is it surprising that anybody's attention be drawn to a little more qualification and a better degree? The result is inevitable—the quality suffers!

Barring honourable exceptions who are few and few between, we hardly meet with real votaries of the science of economics with a burning desire to devote their time and energy for the deep reaches in one of the most vital sciences which affect mankind. Nor are they interested in giving the country enlightened lead on subjects economic which will be sufficiently illustrated bi the recent example of the fixation of the value of rupee wherein more businessmen and their associations came forth to express their opinions, of course as suited to their particular trade but few economists have come out in the open to give their unbiased and strictly scientific views in the best interests of the country.

One would go even further than "Academicus" and make bold to say that apart from creating outstanding works of research and guiding new aspirants in the Science of Economics sane of the teachers who deliver lectures do no credit to the high chains they occupy on the fat salaries they receive. Yours etc.—

'JAYKAYDEE.'

Sadhu T. L. Vaswani

By P. V. Jashan

An anniversary tribute to a great son of India, whose teaching is that in the love of God and the service of man is the secret of true life.

Born sixty-seven years ago, Vaswaniji has spent the best years of his life in awakening the youths of India whom he has loved to call as "the greatest guarantee of the future." "An eternal shakti lies locked up within you, young men!" his words ring clear and sharp. "Call it up and use it for the service of India and India's claims will break. And she who led civilisation, will march on again to Her great mission. She will be a teacher of the nations and a healer of humanity."

He urges upon young men to build up their manhood. "Freedom," he says, "will not come as a gift received at alien doors. Freedom can only be the creation of India's blood and determination to work out her salvation out of her own eternal strength." Carrying this message, he moves on from place to pace with the Flame of Freedom in his soul, the Dream of Independence in his eyes.

Purpose Of Life

He was Principal of the Dyal Sind College, Lahore: he was still in his thirties when the call came to him to give up his all at the altar of service and sacrifice. "Why do you give up such a lucrative job?"—they said to him. "You are still young: you have a bright future before you: you can make money, heaps of money." "Life is not given to make money," he replied. And they asked him:—"What is the purpose of life?" He replied:—"To dedicate it to Love Divine: to serve and be poured out as a sacrifice!"

Over 37 years ago, Vaswaniji,—then senior professor in the D. J. Sind College, Karachi,—went to Berlin as one of India's representatives to the World Congress of Religions. His speech before that august assembly and his subsequent lectures in different parts of Europe on India's message to the nations aroused deep interest in Indian thought and religion and linked up many with him in India's mission of help and healing to humanity,—so much so, that his name came to be coupled with those of Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore as one of the three leaders of India

India, he profoundly believes, has a message to give to the modern nations. Addressing a meeting of the "Association of Indian Culture" at Calcutta, two years ago, he said:—"To a Europe in ruins, to a West in the flames of war, India's message is of renewal and freedom from greed and violence so that the technical civilisation of today may become one of brotherliness, sympathy and service. The restless energies of Europe lead to fever and frustration; these energies need to be used in the service of Man by being linked up to the spirit!"

Character, Not Money

He teaches by precept and example that life is larger than livelihood. He urges that character, not money should rule the world: and character must grow out of courage. He is careful to point out that courage must be distinguished from the will-to-power which makes men and nations aggressive and selfish. He asks youngmen to study the truths of modern life but he pleads with them not to forget their own culture. He warns them that schools and colleges in India are a home neither of English culture nor of Indian wisdom: they are at best so many "caves" in which students receive "blurred images." Come out of the caves, he says to them, and "turn to the light of the sun, the light of Indian culture, and you will know what share India can have in the international exchange of thought and life."

This great one whom the Irish poet, Dr. Cousins, greeted, many years ago, as India's modern mystic, is a seer. What does he see? In his heart he sees the grandeur of an India going upon a mission of help and healing to the nations. He sees India being accepted by the nations of the East and the nations of the West as their teacher and preceptor. In his heart he sees the birth of a New India "strong in the strength of her ancient wisdom and in touch with modern science and culture." These and other things he sees in his heart more clearly than a man beholds a distant star through a telescope. But he is not blind to the realities of the situation around him. A great and mighty future awaits this ancient land, it is true: but what is the situation in India to-day?

His Strongest Passion

In a recent letter to a friend, he summed up the situation thus:—"I confess my heart becomes sad, sometimes, as it surveys the situation. The tragedy of to-day is that chaotic elements are rising: the structure of a society and morality reared by poets and prophets, whose vision embraced the Hindu and the Muslim, the believer and the agnostic, is being engulfed in a rising sea of accumulated rage and inflamed sectarianism. The peasant and the village-folk are falling, alas! into the hands of the priest: the industrialists, enslaving the workers, accumulate and exchange, while the sense of beauty and worship decays in the cities where money becomes Lord and there is no soul."

How can such an India find its place in the counsels of the nations? How can such an India make her message heard in the modern world? India must become herself before she can be honoured by the nations of the earth. And to be herself, India must be free. This freedom is to be not merely political: it is, also, freedom from the bondage of customs, institutions, creeds which for centuries have choked the current of our life. If India is to be born anew in vigour and in strength, India must be truly free.

Passionate is his love for Indian freedom. He expresses it in his social, political and religious views and, above all, in his actions. Love of freedom is, perhaps, the strongest passion of his soul,—freedom not of action merely, but of thought.

Secret Of True Life

To-day politics are the passion and pursuit of the nation. According to Vaswaniji politics is merely one of the four aspects of freedom,—the other three being civil, social and religious. In his "Apostles of Freedom", he urges that a nation to be free must take note of all the four aspects. Politics are only one channel of a nation's life. Home, workshop, school, profession,—all are to him symbols of the National Spirit. When in our enthusiasm for the political, we neglect the other spheres and they cease to be organs of the spirit of Freedom, then, indeed, politics get easily corrupted and the country wanders from distraction to distraction.

His message is so simple. He preaches no abstruse philosophy, advocates no unintelligible theology. His teaching, in brief, is that in the love of God and the service of man is the secret of true life.

The modern man, he knows, fights shy of God and religion. To Vaswaniji God is the supreme reality of life. The modern world, he says, has divorced God and has forgotten the golden rule of Love, and so is unhappy, restless. Our hearts are restless, until they find their rest in Thee,—declared the Jewish seer. "Call Him by any name you will," says Vaswaniji; Truth, Beauty, Goodness, Joy. His is the power that thrills the worlds from end to end. In his outlook upon life, he is profoundly religious.

But religion to him is not a creed, not a dogma, not submission to an external authority of a priest, a dictator, a temple or scripture. Religion is a Way of Life, a Way of Understanding. He believes that behind economics lie ethics and right ethics spring from spiritual life. He feels that man needs a religion, a spiritual chart to lead his through darkness into light. The dream is in his eyes,—of a New Religion,—a Religion cleansed of creeds, dogmas, a New Religion essentially practical, a Religion building on this earth, and not merely promising in Heaven, a Kingdom of Happiness.

Unity With The Poor

His own feeling of unity with the poor is intense. With child-like, wonder-filled eyes he moves among them, serving them with singular devotion. In his dress and food he is always simple, and as the greatest only are, he is in his simplicity sublime. He eats very little: and his clothes are of hand-spun, hand-woven khaddar. For years together he has not known what it is to have one's stomach full. This prince amongst men has subjected to himself to the discipline of eating very little because he knows that millions of his countrymen do not get even that little. It is enough, he says, if our clothes protect us from cold and our food gives us sufficient strength to be able to serve the distressed and the needy.

In St. Mira's New Building which has cost over two and a half lakhs, they wished to build for him the best quarters that modern architecture could devise: but he would have nothing of it. A simple mud hut will do for me, he said. He is fond of scratching his back with a small wooden stick. A rich admirer,—a partner in a well-known firm of Calcutta jewellers,—got a pretty "scratcher" made of silver for him. "I cannot accept such a useless gift," he said; "give me things which I can give away to the poor and needy."

He always feels happy when he gives to the needy. He gives them his money, his time, his energy. A beggar whose body was bare, asked for his shirt: he parted with the shirt on the spot. The beggar demanded his cap: he gave away the cap, also; and on his face played a beautiful smile which is visible only on the faces of those who have realised the joy of a life of renunciation.

Healer Of Hearts

He shuns meeting many people he is happy in the company of a few simple souls. He speaks to them of the simple life, of how to walk the little way, avoiding the world's gilded vanities, and of how to greet God's simplicities that wander in the world asking for home in the hearts of the poor in spirit. Is it a wonder that those who come in contact with him get linked up him in a spirit of tender devotion? They obey him implicitly and spontaneously: they call him their Dada. We read in one of Hans Anderson's Tales about a man who had the mysterious power of opening people's hearts and seeing what was inside them. Such a man is T. L. Vaswani: and many of those who meet him say that he can read the hearts of men like the pages of an open book.

Sadhu Vaswani

He is a born orator. He addresses large crowds of men and women. They hear him: they marvel at his words. He awakens new aspirations in the hearts of those that listen to him. When he speaks he fills the hall with the rich music of his words and the richer music of his heart.

He works on, day after day,—wanting nothing for himself, seeking only opportunities to serve the poor and lovely, the distressed and oppressed. His body is frail but he feels he has the strength of ten because in his heart is love and every fibre of his being thrills with faith in the living Lord. "In His love," he says, "the Lord has broken, is breaking my life into innumerable fragments and scattering them in different direction. May every fragment serve Him, singing His Name,—the Name of the Beloved!"

He heals many sorrowing hearts: and in wisdom and love he helps many of those who struggle through the dark forest of this life. His face radiates the love which fills his heart: and on his countenance is the calm born of deep faith in God. "Happy is my heart", reads an entry in his Jail Diary, "which rejoices in doing simple daily tasks and leaves the rest to God, the Builder of destiny."

With this conviction, in this faith, he has gone to many climes in East and West, carrying everywhere the message of Ancient Wisdom, voicing everywhere the greatness and glory of Aryaverta, comforting men and women with words of hope, cheering them on life's pilgrim way, encouraging them in the good path, restraining them from the path of evil, imploring all to believe in the brotherhood of religions, the unity of all races and the fellowship of all nations.

BRITAIN FACES A DIVORCE BOOM

(Continued from Page 5)

blem, but he, too, added to the unsettling glamour.

It has often been said that the Englishman is a good husband but an indifferent lover. The British female was experiencing the novelty of compliments, gifts and hot-blooded pursuit. Perhaps the wonder is that so many girls kept their heads. Nor would it be fair to assume that our overseas guests were without conscience or sincerity. Thousands of marriages took place as well as thousands of engagements. But on the whole the moral standards of Britain, under the unnatural stimulus of war, were sharply lowered.

Invasion Of Allied Soldiers

Yet even this invasion of Allied soldiers was not the most serious problem. The separation of husbands and wives for four, five and six years, even if both be constant to their marriage vows, is catastrophic in its consequences. It is the nature of a man to think that the passing of the years leaves him unaltered and that only women grow older. And in the discipline of war he often loses the discipline of domesticity.

Because hundreds of thousands of our houses were destroyed the soldier's wife very often returned to her parents' home and became once more the daughter instead of the wife. When the husband was demobilized he had to live with his "in-laws" and found himself outside the family circle. The reunited husband and wife were strangers to each other without the attraction of strangeness. Had they been able to begin life again in their own home they would have found the rhythm of marriage again, but it was impossible in the cramped physical and psychological space of the parental household.

Again I write only of the exceptions, because the British soldier is an adaptable, kindly fellow at heart and is, by nature, a one-woman man. But the devilment of war breaks down so many things. The casualties of the battlefield are only a portion of war's tragedy.

So the mills of the divorce courts began to grind faster and faster. Faced with the fact that many of the marriages between British girls and overseas soldiers would go wrong, the Government took a wise and merciful decision. The law was altered for such cases so that divorce proceedings could be instituted at once instead of waiting for the statutory period of three years from the time of marriage. To understand the present divorce boom one must take this into consideration.

The full harvest of ruined marriages has not yet been reaped, but Britain is reverting to her normal life and this grim phenomenon will pass. Perhaps the wonder is that with these islands as the target of the Luftwaffe and then the assembling point of the Allied armies the destruction of moral standards was not greater.

And if the accusing finger points at British womanhood it should be remembered that in no other country has the strain of existence been so constant or unsparing, nor has it eased with the coming of peace. The glory of England is in its home life, but a home cannot be only in the hearts of men and women. Not until we have built a million new houses will we be able to write off the losses and the broken hearts that have driven so many decent people to the divorce court.

The crime of what has happened must be laid at the door of civilization itself, which permits the obscenity of war.

BRITAIN FACES A DIVORCE BOOM!

ITS CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES

BY BEVERLEY BAXTER, M. P.

In New York Times Magazine

Not all statistics are dull. There are times when figures from official records tell a story more dramatically than could be done with a wealth of adjectives. Consider the following table of divorces made absolute in Great Britain over the last six years:

1940	7,293
1941	6,499
1942	8,885
1943	11,107
1944	14,829
1945*	16,000

*Approximated.

There has been such a speeding up of divorce court procedure, aided by the appointment of extra judges, that this year will have shown an increased total of dissolved marriages up to at least 19,000. But even this total will be augmented by the decision which has just been taken to shorten from six months to six weeks the probationary period which follows the divorce decree. Previous to this a petitioner in the British courts was granted a decree nisi, which meant that the court had granted the divorce. But it was not until six months later that the decree was made absolute. This was a cruel delay and most of us hope that the reduction to six weeks is a preliminary to doing away altogether with the probationary period.

No one with any sense of responsibility can fail to be troubled by this upward climb of divorce. The British are not a race which looks upon divorce as a convenience which can become a habit. The cynical adage—"marry in haste and repeat at leisure"—has never applied to these islands. There is no English parallel to the bride who goes to the altar with a honeymoon ticket for Florida in her bag and an invisible return ticket for Reno in her imagination. Broadly speaking, the British mean it when they say: "Till death do us part."

But if that be true it cannot be denied that until a few years ago there was a lot of humbug, cruelty, hypocrisy and obstinacy in the operation of our divorce laws. If it had been left to the courts and the Government of the day there would even now be only one ground on which a husband or wife could secure a divorce—the ground of adultery. Let a man beat his wife as regularly as a gong, let him desert her, let him be given a life sentence in prison or be incarcerated as a hopeless lunatic, his wife was tied to him until death. The law and the church insisted upon adultery before the vows could be annulled.

Black Market In Divorce

Thus there developed a black market which set out to be of service at a price. There were reliable agencies where a husband, having wearied of his wife or she grown weary of him, could hire a respectable young woman to spend a week-end with him at Brighton. They would register at a hotel and have breakfast in their room, having secured thereby the necessary witnesses in the maid, the floor waiter and even the "Boots." The agency received its fee, the respectable young woman returned to the office, and the husband wrote to his wife enclosing the incriminating hotel bill. It was a legal chicanery forced upon people by the rigidity of the law.

But at last there rose up a great reformer, Mr. A. P. Herbert (now Sir Alan), who was the assistant editor of Punch (a weekly magazine devoted to humour despite American doubts to the contrary) and who had entered Parliament in 1935 as the senior representative of Oxford University. Herbert determined to alter the divorce laws of the nation no matter how stubbornly the church, the courts and the Senate would oppose him. First he wrote a novel entitled "Holy Deadlock", which exposed the week-end Brighton racket. Then, single-handed, he brought in a private member's bill to alter the existing law.

That may sound simple, but actually it was a most complex task. Every law is based upon enactments of the past, and it took months to draft a bill which could legally become a new and binding charter of freedom. But at last it was completed and the Baldwin Conservative Government wisely allowed a free vote to be taken in Parliament. Alan Herbert won the day amid scenes of enthusiasm and stern disapproval. No longer was adultery, sham or real, compulsory. The bill was wise, human, necessary and comprehensive.

Herbert did, however, agree to one restriction which was proposed by the law officers of the Crown. Under the new Bill of Marital Rights no proceedings for divorce (except under most exceptional conditions) could be begun until three years had elapsed from the date of the marriage. Thus, in their wisdom, did the British achieve a necessary reform without reducing marriage to a light-hearted gamble. It is a tribute to the essential seriousness of the British people that there was no startling increase in divorce under this new freedom although the causes for divorce had been much broadened.

Puritan Britain

I have felt it necessary to give this background in order to assist the understanding of what has happened since. Again and again we now see the grim announcement in the newspapers: "315 marriages dissolved"—or some such figure. It is one day's granting of the decree nisi, which confirms the divorces granted six months back. One need not be a sentimentalist to realize the pitiful heartbreak behind those cold figures. Nor need one be a politician to realize the danger which they constitute to the state.

At once it will be said that it is due to the war. That is true, but only partially true. Once more I suggest that we look at the table of statistics with which this article begins. In 1940 there were 7,293 completed divorces. That was the first full year of war. Yet in 1941 there was a drop to 6,499. If war is such a severer of companionships and destroyer of homes, why the drop?

The explanation is simple enough. The collapse of France and the evacuation from Dunquerque saw the return of the British Expeditionary Force to these islands. It is true that our sailors were at sea and that we had an army in the Middle East, but their numbers were not large and, in the case of our seamen, they and their wives are used to varying periods of separation. Britain had become a beleaguered citadel, and the mere instinct of survival sent men and women alike to their heavy tasks. Britain is naturally a puritanical country, and the spirit of Cromwell was on us in that fateful year.

It must also be remembered that while war is a great destroyer of marriages it also halts many prospective divorces. Men who have reached the breaking point with their wives put on the uniform and put off divorce at the same moment. War is a bountiful jade and lures alike the adventurous and the disillusioned who seek romance in the bright eyes of danger. Therefore it is quite understandable that in the siege years of 1940-1941 the trend in the divorce courts was downward.

But during 1941 the masculine exodus had begun. Wavell's armies in Egypt had to be reinforced, the gallant armies of Greece had to be supported, a generation was dying in the air, while the Navy, as well as the merchant marine, was calling for more and more men. We are told that the outside world is bored with the story of the year we fought alone, but it cannot be left out even in the study of divorce statistics. Death came to our cities by night, death came to our airmen, soldiers and sailors, and the whole nation was dedicated to sorrow, to sacrifice and to survival.

War Brings Change

And then, like a scene in a film which fades out to make room for an abrupt change in the theme, the lone war was over. No longer was Britain a citadel or a mere airdrome anchored off Europe. It had become the gathering point of American, French, Belgian, Canadian, Polish, Dutch, Norwegian and Czech troops preparing for the onslaught on Africa and Europe.

Because America was our greatest ally, and because her mighty leader, President Roosevelt, decided that America would fight with equal fury against Germany and Japan, the young manhood of the U.S.A. began to arrive in the British Isles in their thousands, their tens of thousands and their hundreds of thousands. Next to them in number were the Canadians, speaking much the same language to the English ear. And across the country were the soldiers of Europe, especially Poland, who were proving once again that broken English can cause many broken hearts. British families had been disrupted right across the country. No nation in the war, not even Germany, demanded so much of its women. The mothers of grown-up daughters were in the factories, the older girls were in the land army, or in the auxiliary women's services of the army, the navy and the air force. The 15 and 16-year old girls were without parental restraint.

The wives of soldiers were working in industry, watching their hands grow coarse and calloused, watching their youth pass in the cruel strain of war production, lonely for their men, yearning for the children that would never be born.

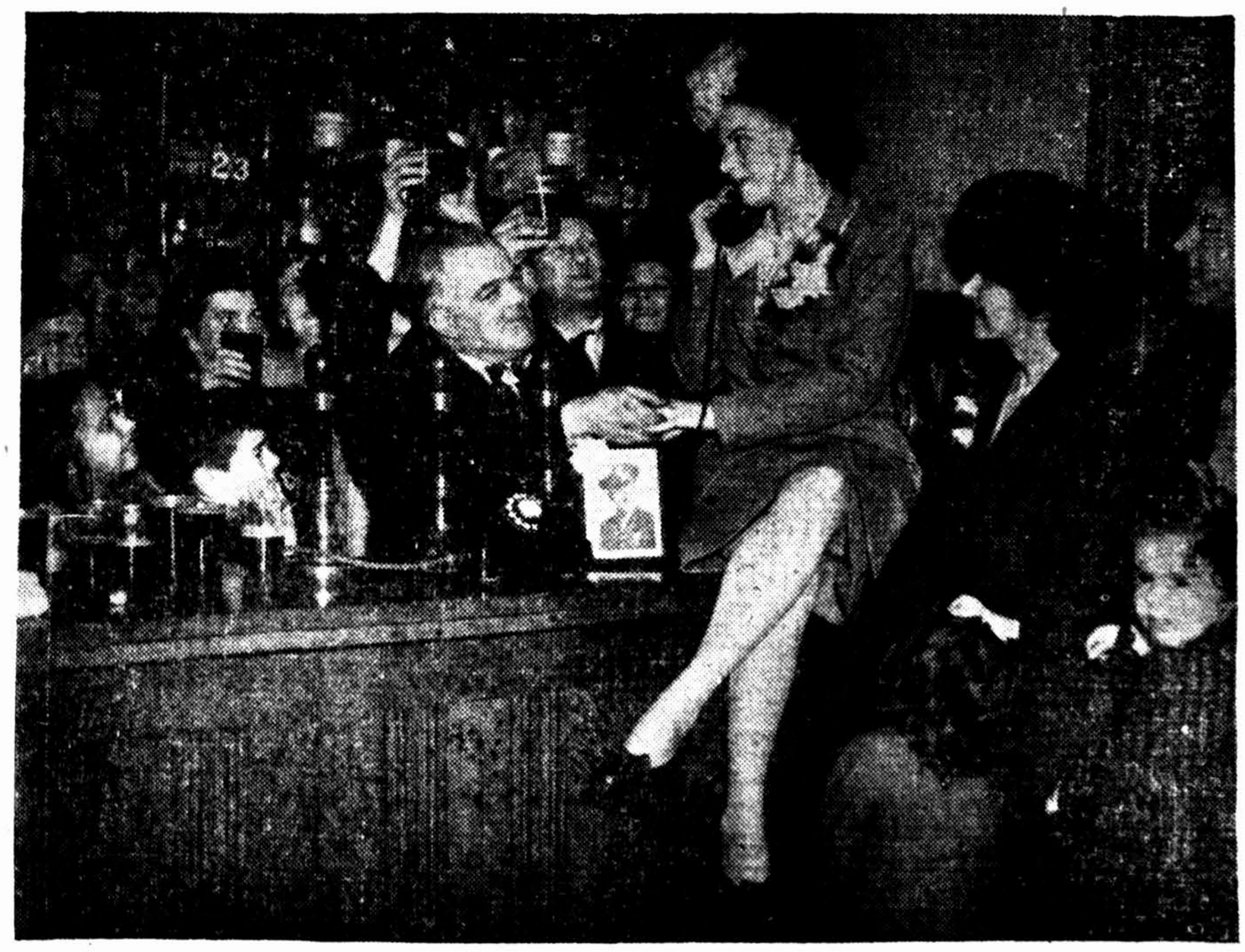
To those who would condemn them for what happened in so many cases let them first be honest with themselves and admit that man loves woman and woman loves man even if the human species, as distinct from the animal, be selective in its mating. Nevertheless, the truth remains that the sexes are essential to each other, the one the spiritual and physical complement to the other. So it was ordained and so it will always be until the ice age or the atom bomb ends all earthly joys and problems.

No one subscribes to the companionship of the sexes more than the American. There is far less monastic life in the U.S.A. than in Britain, and the GI, when he arrived here, was ready to prove Napoleon's axiom that women are the relaxation of the warrior. It does not need saying that the majority of the GI's were considerate and chivalrous—with endless kindnesses to children whom they entertained and outrageously spoiled. But there was a minority that spent its money dazzling and corrupting British girls. Nor did these Don Juans think that girls of 14 or 15 needed any special consideration. It was not a pretty sight to see these children, away from all parental control, walking the streets to catch the eye of the ardent soldiers from across the Atlantic.

The Poles, as the great romantics of Europe, had no money but they made up for it by their compliments and their cavalry tactics of rushing their objectives. The Canadian soldier, with a sobering sense of belonging to the family, was less of a pro-

(Continued On Page 4)

TRANS-OCEANIC TELEPHONE MARRIAGE



21-year old Miss Doris Press, cinema usherette of Stockwell, London, was married by long distance telephone to her American fiance. The ceremony took place in the VOLUNTEER INN, Brixton, managed by Miss Press's uncle. The bride said "I will" to former U.S.A.A.F. bomber pilot of Atlanta, Georgia, Mr. Marvin Kite. Picture Shows: The bride's father, Mr. Charles Press, places the ring on his daughter's finger, while her mother, Mrs. Lilian Press, looks on at ceremony in the saloon bar of the "Volunteer."

Our Ambassadors To Be

Now that India is about to enjoy an independent status, the question of her representatives abroad has assumed a vital importance. Till a regular diplomatic corps is formed—and trained—we must rely upon our public men to undertake the onerous responsibilities. A few likely names are discussed in this article.

By J. Vijayatunga

The Bihar and Bengal (not to mention Bombay) situation notwithstanding, there must be now among certain people frantic efforts, on behalf of themselves, or on behalf of their relatives, for ensuring for themselves and their kin diplomatic posts abroad as India's official representatives.

That Mrs. Vijayalaksmi Pandit should be selected for Indian representation at Washington was to have been expected, and, for the time being appropriate. We should have one "Mme. Kollontay" of our own and who could fit the bill better. But let us regard it as a courtesy gesture, in appreciation of Mrs. Pandit's patriotic zeal and her popularity in America and let us hope that after she has held the post for a year or so a permanent choice be made. I should consider Dr. Matthai very suitable for that post.

Dr. Syed Hussain has excellent claims for being India's representative at Washington, for he knows his America, and Americans like him, but if the Washington post is already marked his experience and balanced views and cultured bearing should be availed of for another post. In which case he would be just the man to be India's Number One at the Court of St. James

Job For Menon

It is true that Mr. Krishna Menon cultivated Mr. Maisky's friendship, when the latter was Ambassador in London and is for that reason at this juncture the best man to negotiate for Mr. Molotov's bread baskets—in this case real bread. It is also true that Mr. Menon is acceptable to the Labour Party—he having been one of Prof. Laski's proteges at the London School of Economics—and that he was once adopted as a prospective Labour candidate by the Party.

At one time even as he was aspiring to the London correspondentship of 'The Hindu' (at which job he worked temporarily) Mr. Menon's consuming ambition was to be an M. P. 'The Hindu' appointed an Australian to be its London correspondent, much to Mr. Menon's disgust, and with prospects of "Envoyship" I believe he has put away the desire for sporting those two letters", "M.P." which still have an unaccountable glamour for some people. But apart from the fact that the Labour Party is not going to maintain its popularity for very long (though it won heavily at the recent Municipal Elections) Mr. Krishna Menon is the least popular among the Indian community in London. Or was.

Socially he is impossible and though he has utilised the support of a certain group of M.P.'s and has done consistent pro-Indian propaganda, at least from 1931. when he dropped the word "Commonwealth" from Commonwealth of India League as originally designated by Mrs. Besant, and though Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru seems to have a high opinion of him, I do not think he is the man for London. He would be best at say, the External Affairs Department or at any diplomatic centre other than in America, England and France in each of which countries India must be represented by the most cultured and the most sober-minded of India's sons.

Chance For All Parties

By the way until we have a properly constituted Government it would be better if we don't bandy about such terms as "Envoy". It classes India with Liberia and Albania and Ruritania and makes her look foolish in the eyes of the world.

Among other names that come to one's mind, Shri Sarat Chandra Bose would fill with distinction a Ministerial post at any capital. Also seeing what a notable part the Indian Press has played in recent years I should like to see an outstanding journalist (not necessarily a noisy one, nor one of those "Managing Editors" who neither manage nor edit but pocket the day's taking because they own the show) posted to one of the chief capitals. I can think of one who is both journalist and author, who is quiet and unpushful and has breeding but as he is a friend of mine I refrain from naming him.

Raja Mahendra Pratap, too, who has sacrificed so much for the ideal of patriotism, from the early days of the Gadr Party, and since. when he broke away from them, to preach his own rather Utopian idea of a World Federation, deserves appointment to one of the countries where he is so much at home, say the Philippines, or Siam.

Though nepotism must already be furiously at work, we must see to it that the people chosen to represent India abroad are not the nominees of one man or a clique. The various political parties, such as the Hindu Mahasabha, the Muslim League, the Liberal Federation, the South Indian Liberal Federation (Justice Party), the Scheduled Castes Federation, each of them must be equally considered along with the claims of the Congress Party nominees,, in filling these highly important posts.

Need For Discretion

These are days when a man becomes an "Indian Leader" by giving an interview to Reuters or by holding a meeting at which fifty people are present and proclaiming himself as the Secretary-General of the such-and-such Indian Association or Congress. Reuters and the other News Agencies are most accessible nowadays; but we must remember that there are many, many Indians who are well-educated, who have been quietly doing patriotic service for many years, both in India and abroad who do not hit the headlines.

As a last minute thought the names of Sir Ragunath Paranjpye, now Indian Agent-General in Australia and of Jehangir Vakil occur to me. The first is well-known enough. The latter, a very silent worker, with an Oxford education, was one of the earliest admirers of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. from about 1927, and is today successfully running a model school—run on patriotic lines.

Naturally I have mentioned names of those with whose merits I am familiar either by personal knowledge or because their record is public. But this is simply an indication; and above all a plea for the greatest discretion and the most broad-based judgment in the selection of our Ambassadors to be.

An Interview

WITH THE TALKING DOG.

BY STEPHEN GRENFELL

This Dog Talks

Most of the silly stories that germinate in the editorial mind do so in the months of August and September, the peak of the silly season. One part of an editor's mind shuts down at this time of the year, and, on the academic assumption that editors have hair on their heads, he never turns one of them when confronted by stories about singing mice, Cumberland sheep-dogs that play "The Blue Bells of Scotland", walking sticks that generate a disease of the palm, conversational mongoose, and a number of other inconsequent trifles. He just says: 'Get it.'

This year was not very different from any of its forebears, and the usual flood of silly stories cropped up the newspapers day after day.

It was, therefore, with a certain reserve that, one day in August, I saw that upon some 2,000,000 astonished readers of a popular London daily had burst with the same impact the Pacific had on stout Cortez. the story of Ben, the 'Talking Dog of Royston', Hertfordshire.

Anybody who has ever been in the news business reads such a story with his journalistic tongue in his cheeck, and passes on to the day's loser on the back page. That is just what I did, until Peggie Broadhead, or the EBC's North American Service, gave me a ring. Peggie is the producer of 'London Column', and for quite a time now I have been the 'Man on the Spot' of that programme.

'Steve', said Peggie 'I want you to go and get a recorded interview on disc with Ben the talking dog.' Then she rang off hurriedly.

Now, you cannot be too careful when events like this crop up in your life. I went into strict training some forty-eight hours before the fateful meeting. For forty-eight hours beforehand, only milk, water, and ginger beer passed my lips. Not for nothing had I sat through two performances of "The Lost Week-end."

Unfortunately, when the day itself dawned no recording car was available to commit to posterity the words of wisdom that fall from Ben's jaws, and so we set off with a midget recorder that had seen service on the Normandy beaches on D-Day.

I Meet The Prodigy

You do not want to meet an extraordinary canine like Ben face to face at twilight, dusk, or midnight; so I carefully chose the un-witching hour of noon for the projected interview. Nothing much ever happens at noon except meat and two vegetables, sunstroke—and, of course, mad dogs and Englishmen who go out in the noon-day sun.

The two engineers, Philip Treleayen and Richard Burwood, myself, and the midget gear fetched up at the gate of number Forty-Two, Green Street, Royston, at lunch time. There was no mistaking the house. Outside a large crowd of small children were engaged in their usual frightening activities. As we drew up in the car, they all started barking with abandon. We smiled politely, and made a strong reconnaissance towards the door. We smiled the sort of cold smile newspaper-men affect when they are out to get George Bernard Shaw's signature. We knocked on the door.

Through the letter box there burst immediately the simple, normal, and very heartening barking of a dog. It sounded just like the bark of the kind of dog anybody keeps in the backyard.

Then the door opened.

'Good morning', we said reasonably.

'Good morning', replied Alfred Brissenden.

'I want one', said a deep, brown-ale voice from somewhere round our feet.

We clung on to the door jamb.

'I beg your pardon,' ventured Philip.

'I want one,' repeated the brown-ale voice.

Well, there was no doubt about it. It was Ben, the dog, who made silly-season history by really talking.

Mr. Brissenden looked a pretty tired man at that meeting. He is on night work at a near-by Ministry of Supply factory, and he told us that ever since the story broke he has scarcely had a decent night's sleep. He gets home at about seven-thirty a.m., and by eight o'clock the first callers start arriving—dog lovers, veterinary surgeons, holiday makers, old ladies who want to make certain the dog is well treated, newspapermen, radio men, correspondents, and the rest.

We felt pretty sorry for the man, but we had come for a purpose, and we suggested we might get down to business with Ben while the going was good. Philip set up the midget recorder.

I picked up the microphone. 'Going ahead in ten seconds from now,' I said with some determination.

'I want one,' replied Ben. We hushed him. Then I recorded the following radio interview with the talking dog. Ben was a bit late on some of his cues, but then he has got to think about the questions that half-witted interviewers throw in his direction these days. Ben, after all, is a public figure. He has a fan mail, and he cannot be too careful.

He Wants One

ME: 'Got any puppies, Ben?'

BEN: 'I want one.'

ME: 'In that case, surely the first thing you have to do is to get yourself a wife?'

BEN: 'I want one.'

It was obviously a subject I could not take any further without getting involved in Ben's private matrimonial affairs. I tried a new tack.

ME: 'Now, Ben, what do you think about the political situation?'

BEN (after some reflection): 'I want one.'

ME: 'There are an awful lot lying round; take your pick.'

BEN: 'I want one.'

ME (trying fresher fields): 'What about Trieste?'

BEN: 'I want one.'

Again it was time to change the subject-matter.

I asked Ben what he thought about his broadcast fee.

'I want one,' he replied, without making any bones about the whole business. I had to tell him that he would get a fee all right, but that it would be retrospective.

Ben, you see, says only: 'I want one,' but then, that is quite enough, don't you agree? He is a dog with a single purpose, like some statesmen we could name, and he, like them, usually gets what he wants.

Ben is like any other dog of his breed and generation. He is a .. well ....a sort of smooth-haired, black and white terrier, aged six, whose family tree does not stretch back any further than his mother's affectionate nature. He likes biscuits, chasing cats, running round the garden, sitting up and begging, ratting, and lamp posts. The only thing that makes him any different from the other 5,000,000 dogs in Britain is that he possesses this remarkable habit of lapsing into human speech on the slightest provocation. In fact, there are times in the Brissenden household when Ben's owners have trouble getting a word in edgeways.

It all started about a year ago, it appears. One day, Mr. and Mrs. Brissenden were having tea. Mrs. Brissenden offered her husband a plate of biscuits.

'I want one', said a gruff voice.

'Did you speak, dear?' asked Mr. Brissenden.

'Take it easy,' said his wife, the plate of biscuits frozen immobile in her outstretched hand.

'I want one,' repeated the deep voice from somewhere round the settee. It was Ben, in his best my-last-territorial-demand mood.

Since then, Mr. Brissenden has trained Ben daily, until today the dog can say 'I want one,' with a frightening imitation of a human being saying the same thing. Mind you, he does not hit the jack pot every time; you could not expect him to. But out of, say, every twenty attempts Ben really does his stuff with three or four. His voice, well ....it is a sort of deep, brown-ale voice that is a cross between Tallulah Bankhead and Clarke Gable with a cold.

The experts say that Ben does not consciously talk, that under the specific conditions developed by the owner of biscuits, bones, or tit-bits he stimulates the sound 'I want one". Ben knows better.

He has had a wonderful time for the last few weeks. He has been on the air; he has made headline news; he spent a week as the main attraction at a holiday camp at Clacton, and his future looks bright.

At the moment he is being taught two new words—'Mum,' and 'Alf.' When he has mastered those, he will be able to designate exactly whom he wants to give him one.

Privately, I feel Ben is working on a line of his own. It is: 'Got any bread units, chum?'

Because old Ben gets through an awful lot of biscuits.

—("London Calling").

Our Delhi Letter

The Way Of The Feminine Pot-Hunter

NEW DELHI.

To be seen in the company of political leaders is the latest craze. It sometimes pays dividends. It is an art. One method of getting in the limelight is to wait for the arrival of leaders to a function at the gate, and walk along with them. One is certain to be included in the photographs.

For a woman, this method is neither practical nor feasible. Her's is a more complicated affair. She, for instance, has to start calling a leader "Bhai" to show her attachment, devotion and familiarity with the All-Highest.

Soon after, her lady friends commence calling her sister and by implication they too become entitled to address the Big Leader as "Bhai". Brotherhood of men is the basis of Christianity. Sisterhood of the smart set is the corner-stone of New Delhi's social climbers. New Delhi is very fortunate in this respect. A smart set of fashionable women have become a sort of a coteree. They set fashions for others to follow. Some have taken to cycling. Slacks are no novelty for them.

Firm Foundations!

Their uplift movement rests on the firm foundations of make-up-lip-stick and rouge, powder and puff, manicurists and pedicurists. They are not static but dynamic. They move, not only with the times, but also with the occasion. Some patriotic industrialists write on Baskerville paper with C.I.E. embossed on it when addressing letters to Government officials, and on Gram Udyog handmade paper (without the C.I.E.) when addressing letters to Congress leaders. So also these ladies.

They appear at cocktail parties tastefully manicured and made up, dressed in Paris silk sarees and ever-shortening sleeveless vests, and in Khadi and no make up at Congress functions. I saw quite a few of them at Congress session at Meerut. They are clever. They act like Romans, when they are in Rome. God bless them. The future belongs to them. With foreign diplomats flocking to New Delhi, this place will soon become a second Geneva, without the Lake. It is better to look beautiful than to be good, but it is better to be good than to be ugly.

The smart set is destined to play a great role

These patriotic ladies sup with the Tories, so to say, and think with the Liberals, if they do any thinking at all. They are politicians and social reformers of the drawing room model. Their education is often confined to reading the daily newspapers and a few novels of "The Rains Came" style. And what they do not know is not worth knowing.

They are constantly intriguing. Intrigue is an art they had been practising for years, and in which they have perfected themselves. They know how to flatter and cajole, to seek favours and to grant them; they know how to worm out secrets and to drop subtle hints. They know how to detect

From Our Special Correspondent

THE SMART SET IS DESTINED TO PLAY A GREAT ROLE AND THEY ARE CONSCIOUS OF IT. THE RECURRING CRISES IN THE POLITICAL AIR OF NEW DELHI TOUCH THEM IF AT ALL WITH A GENTLE CARESSING AIR.

THE FUTURE BELONGS TO THEM! WHAT, WITH FOREIGN DIPLOMATS FLOCKING TO NEW DELHI THAT CITY WILL SOON BECOME A SECOND GENEVA WITHOUT THE LAKE. IT IS BETTER TO LOOK BEAUTIFUL THAN TO BE GOOD. THE CITATION OF A CASE IN POINT MAY NOT THEREFORE BE AS IRRLEVANT AS IT APPEARS AT FIRST SIGHT.

weaknesses and to play upon them, to pick up scandal and repeat it. They understand men and how to get what they want from them. Their social reform is confined to passing resolutions and flocking to Assembly galleries, when any Marriage Bill comes up for discussion.

A Case In Point

I have seldom seen anyone of them visiting womenfolk inside the city, much less to talk of the countryside. This is, of course, unnecessary. Rosa Luxemburg tried to uplift the German womanhood. She was murdered by her own people. The masses love to live in ignorance and superstition. It will be a crime to disturb them in their bliss. so long as one could speak in their name and on behalf of them. The Committee on the Delhi Municipal Corporation is a case to the point.

For the first time since Delhi became the Capital of India in 1912, a Committee has been appointed to plan out the Municipal Administration for its urban areas. Delhi has a peculiar position. Real Delhi died in 1912. What you see today is the mother of Jullunder.—a town in the Punjab. Let me explain.

For nearly fifty years Delhi was a part of the Punjab and yet she was able to maintain the purity of her language, her culture and trade. It is said that twenty years of romance will make a woman look like ruin and twenty years of married life will make her look like a public building. Delhi has been married to the Government of India for thirty-four years. She is worse than a Public building. Her culture, and her language have been ruined. Her trade is passing into alien hands

Meet The Warriors!

But let me revert to the Committee on the Municipal Corporation. A seasoned administrator from the Punjab, Khan Bahadur Abdul Aziz, has been selected as the Chairman of the Committee. Let me analyse the qualifications of its members. They are fourteen in number. Thy include the Presidents of three major municipal Committees. They are Khan Bahadur Habir Rahman, President of Old Delhi Municipal Committee, Sir Arthur Dean, President of the New Delhi Committee and the Deputy Commissioner Mr. M. S. Radhawa President. Notified Area Committee of Civil Lines. Sir Shri Ram and Lala Deshbandhu Gupta represent the Hindu community. Both of them were members of Old Delhi Municipal Committee for a number of years. Sir Shri Ram being its Vice-President for six years.

The Muslim community is represented by Khan Bahadur Haji Rashid Ahmed and Mr. Qudeeruddin, the former having had considerable experience of Old Delhi Municipal Committee. Haji Sahib was its Vice-President for three years.

Mr. J. C. Roberts is the oldest British European resident of Delhi and has been a non-stop member of two local bodies—Old Delhi and Civil Lines.

Sir Sobha Singh is the most respected non-official of New Delhi He has often officiated as the President of New Delhi Municipal Committee, and has been its member from its inception. He represents the Sikh community on the Enquiry Committee.

The Christian community on the Enquiry Committee is represented by Rai Bahadur Sohan Lal. He has had the longest experience of Municipal administration, having served as the Secretary of Old Delhi Municipal Committee for almost a decade.

Curiouser And Curiouser

The Scheduled Castes are represented on the Enquiry Committee by Chowdhury Gordhandas, a member of the Shahdara Municipal Committee. The Muslim Women of Delhi are represented by Begum Anwarali, the wife of an officer in the Railway Board. The Hindu women of Delhi are represented by Mrs. Hannah Sen, a Jewish lady married to a Bengali doctor. She does not belong to Delhi. She knows nothing about Municipal administration of civic problems, much less to talk of the problems of Delhi women.

There was a howl when Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar was appointed to represent India at UNO. But that appointment was made by a Government which could never do right. Mrs. Hannah Sen has been appointed by a Government which can never do any wrong. It is personalities and not principles that matter. To be seen with Leaders does pay dividends. The smart set is coming into its own. Several others are on the waiting list.

But what is representation after all? Do not mere counters represent money at some games of cards? incidentally, the Committee has been set up by the Muslim League Minister, Mr. Ghaznafarali Khan and his Secretary Mr. S. H. Y. Oulsnam, a follower of Moses amongst Gentiles. Delhi should be grateful that in the thirty-fourth year of her wedlock a Committee has been set up to improve her civic conditions.

Lord Ripon said that local Self-Government was the training ground for self-rule. What would he say, if he were alive and visited Old Delhi's Municipal Committee. From that point of view, the decision of the Interim Government should be welcomed.

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Applications with attested copies of testimonials should be addressed to Assistant Secretary to Government of India, Department of Agriculture. New Delhi, 3, Government servants should apply through proper channel. Applications received after 30-12-1946 will not be considered.

(837)

PUBLIC NOTICES

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Dated: 28th November, 1946. (835)

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TENDERS ARE INVITED on the prescribed form G.S.204, for the purchase of the following:—

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1. Red chillies	120	40	100
2. Dhania	20	10	10
3. Zeera	10	—	—
4. Black pepper	10	—	5
5. Haldi	15	5	—
6. Dry Ginger	300	150	175

Tenders closing at 12-00 hours on 7-12-1946.

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Kunzru On Progressive Indianization Of Army

LAHORE, Nov. 30, (A.P.A.): "From now onward Indian Army will be open to all Indians irrespective of caste, creed or colour and not to a privileged few", said Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru, Chairman of the National Cadet Corps Committee in Lahore yesterday.

Emphasizing that the Indian Government at the Centre "will energetically augment the complete Indianisation plan" Pandit Kunzru told a joint conference of the National Cadet Corps Committee and British officers of the Lahore Area Commander's Headquarters "till now Indians were trained for the army for being good soldiers and camp-followers, but were not encouraged to develop the civilisation and qualities of officers".

"But", he added, "the far-sighted Commander-in-Chief, Sir Claude Auchinleck, has happily scrapped the entire scheme".

Flight Lieutenant Rup Chand, member of the Council of State who sits on the Committee, said in an interview: "Wherever we went in the north-western and southern provinces we found our countrymen deeply conscious of the imperative necessity of forming a well-equipped and completely Indianised army for the defence of the country in such explosive times".

Col. Hyder, another Committee Member, said, "The country is not serious about longrange policies, but is more keenly interested in domestic, and day-to-day politics".

Mosque Built In Gurdwara Premises

LAHORE, Nov. 30, (U.P.I.): The story of how a mosque was built within the premises of a Sikh place of worship, Gurdwara, in Shanghai, with the joint labour of Muslims, Sikhs and Hindus was narrated by Lala Nanak Chand, former President of the Indian Independence League, Shanghai, who returned to India recently.

He told the "United Press of India": An I.N.A. training centre was started in a Sikh Gurdwara at Shanghai. There being no mosque nearly for prayer for Muslims a small mosque was constructed with joint labour of Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims in the premises of the Gurdwara".

He appealed to the people to unite, irrespective of caste, and creed, against the common enemy, British Imperialism. This was the only way to India's salvation, he said.

Well-known Historian Dead

MADRAS, Nov. 29 (APA).—The death has occurred at the age of 75 of Diwan Bahadur Dr. S. Krishna Swamy Iyengar, well-known historian and one of the founders of the Bangalore Mythic Society.

Dr. Iyengar was Editor of "The Journal of Indian History."

Shankarrao Deo For Sangli

POONA, Nov. 30, (A.P.I.): Mr. Shankarrao Deo, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, left last night for Sangli to attend the meeting of the Regional Council of Deccan States and Deccan States Peoples Convention. The Convention is being held to ascertain the view of the people in the States towards the proposed federation of Deccan States.

BARODA ELECTRICAL WORKERS STRIKE THREAT

BARODA, Nov. 29 (A.P.I.): Workers of the Electrical Department of Baroda State have decided to go on strike from January 8, 1947, since their demands for increased wages have not been granted by the Government, says the President of the Union.

TAXI & LORRY MEN'S STRIKE IN HYDERABAD & SECUNDERABAD

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Nov. 29, (A.P.I.): A 24 hours "token" strike of all private owned lorries and taxi cars in Hyderabad and Secunderabad involving about 350 vehicles was observed by the Hyderabad Motor Union yesterday as a protest against "the delaying policy and uncompromising attitude of the Government in paying attention to the legitimate grievances and demands of the Union embodied in the memorandum submitted to the Government" It included a demand for the appointment of a Select Committee to go through new motor regulations which were calculated to injure private enterprise in motor transport".

NO CHANGE IN CABINET MISSION PLAN

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY WILL MEET ON DEC. 9

British Premier Clarifies Object Of London Talks

ASSURANCES TO PT. NEHRU

NEW DELHI, Nov. 30, (A.P.I.): "There is no intention of abandoning either the decision of the Constituent Assembly to meet or the plan put forward by the Cabinet Delegation" says Prime Minister Mr. Attlee, in a message to Pandit Nehru dated November 27 which forms part of the correspondence released this evening.

"The object of our talks would be to try and ensure a successful meeting of the Constituent Assembly on December 9" Mr. Attlee adds.

"Arrangements will be made to enable you to return by December 9."

JAWAHAR'S NOTE TO WAVELL

Pandit Nehru in a message sent to the Viceroy on November 26 explained why he did not believe any useful purpose would be served by the proposed London talks. "We are convinced", he said, "that our leaving India now would mean that at the instance of the League the Cabinet Mission's plan is going to be abandoned or substantially varied and that we are parties to it. It would mean giving in to the League's intransigence and incitement to violence and this would have disastrous consequences. The first thing to be certain about is that plans agreed to will be implemented and that there will be a continuity about policy."

Following is the text of the correspondence between Mr. Attlee, Prime Minister, H. E. the Viceroy and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:—

NEHRU'S LETTER TO VICEROY.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 26, 1946.

Dear Lord Wavell,—With reference to our conversation today, in the course of which you conveyed H.M.G.'s invitation to some of us to visit London this week, I have consulted my colleagues and we have given careful thought to the proposal I need hardly say that we are grateful to H.M.G. for their invitation, but we feel we cannot at this stage, go to London. We would be agreeable to consultations with the representatives of the British Government in India.

It would appear that the proposal involves a reopening and a reconsideration of the various decisions arrived at since the visit of the British Cabinet Delegation to India. The Muslim League accepted places in the Government on the very clear understanding that they also accepted the longterm proposals contained in the Cabinet Mission's statement of May 16. Indeed they could not join the Government otherwise. But now the League have announced very definitely that they will not participate in the Constituent Assembly. We attach, as you are aware, great importance to the holding of the meeting of the Constituent Assembly on the date fixed, namely, December 9. The invitation to us to go to London appears to us to reopen the whole problem which was settled to a large extent by the Cabinet Mission's statement and the formation of the Interim Government. Any impression in the public mind that these decisions are reopened would, in our opinion, be fatal.

It was because we felt that it was necessary in the public interest to emphasise that problems have been finally settled that we insisted on the holding of the Constituent Assembly on the date fixed for it. Even this date, it must be remembered, was given months after the election of the members. Any further postponement in the present context would, in all probability, result in the abandonment of the plan and create a feeling of uncertainty all round which is not only undesirable but actually, at the present juncure, would encourage various forms of violent propaganda.

It is difficult enough at this stage for us to leave the country even for a short while. We have also to prepare for the Constituent Assembly meeting which will take place in less than two weeks.

If any useful purpose would have been served by our going out now, we should have done so in spite of these difficulties. We are convinced, however, that our leaving India now would mean that at the in-

(Continued on Page 11)

Six Knife Attacks In City

24 Persons Rounded Up: Stone-Throwing At Several Places

BOMBAY, Nov. 30, (A.P.I.): Six stabbing incidents, one of them fatal, were reported up to midnight to-day says the Director of Publicity in a Press Note.

The incidents occurred in Agripada, Dongree, Byculla and Nagpada areas. Twenty-four persons have been arrested in connection with the stabbing incidents in Dongri and Agripada Areas.

Stone-throwing occurred at several places but no one was injured. One person has been arrested in this connection.

11 Persons Remanded

Fourteen persons including a victoria-driver were rounded up on Friday in connection with the murder of two persons at Agripada. It was alleged that the Victria driver stabbed a person and disappeared. Later he was found in changed clothes driving a victoria.

All the suspects were put up to-day before Mr. J. M. Barot, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade, who remanded eleven of them into custody and ordered the rest to be enlarged on bail.

BAN ON AKHADA IN TAJIYA

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 30: The District Magistrate has chalked out a plan for the Tajia procession. It is learnt that permits in limited numbers will be issued. There will be ban

(Continued on Page 16)

STOP PRESS

"SIKHS TO RESIST INDIA'S VIVISECTION"

KARACHI, Dec. 1 (A.P.I.): Replying to an address presented to Sardar Baldev Singh, by the Sikhs referred to his mission to England and said that he could not foretell what would come out of it. One thing was however certain that the Sikhs would resist every attempt at vivisection of India.

JINNAH'S "ABSURD" PROPOSAL

NAGPUR, Nov. 30 (API): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, to-day described Mr. Jinnah's proposal for the exchange of populations as an "absurd" one which 'can never materialise'.

Addressing a mammoth public meeting, this evening, the Sardar declared nobody could seriously believe that the Muslims from the South of India would ever agree to migrate to the North, or that the Hindus from the North would go South. "Even if a hundred Jinnahs were to attempt to do it, such migrations would be impossible", he added.

GENERAL "STAND TO" ORDER TO PALESTINE POLICE

JERUSALEM, Nov. 30 (Reuter): The Palestine police and the British military headquarters tonight flashed a general "stand to" following min- in operations by Jewish terrorists in the vicinity of police and military installations. A gun battle has now been going on for more than one hour.

VICEROY AND PARTY FLY TO LONDON TO-DAY

Jinnah Also Joining—On Attlee's "Assurances"

Premier To Play His Trump Card?—'New Interpretation Of Grouping System'

NEW DELHI, Nov. 30 (A. P. I.): Viceroy Lord Wavell and Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Finance Member in the Interim Government, left Delhi for London at 9 a.m. this morning in a B.O.A.C. York plane.

The party included Mr. G. E. B. Abell, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, Major C. D. MacKenzie, Deputy Military Secretary to the Viceroy and Mr. Mumtaz Hasan, Official Secretary to the Finance Member.

Among those who saw them off at the Palam aerodrome were, Lady Wavell, Miss Felicity Wavell, Begum Liaquat Ali Khan, Mr. Abdur Rab Nishtar, Member for Communications, Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, Commerce Member Air Marshal Walmsley, Mr. Henry Chammon, Conservative M.P. now in Delhi and Mr. Siddiq Ali Khan M.L.A. (Central).

WAVELL AT KARACHI

KARACHI, Nov. 30 (A.P.I.): His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Wavell and Liaquat Ali Khan, Finance Member, Government of India arrived in Karachi at 12-30 p.m. from Delhi in a B.O.A.C. York plane. Lord Wavell was in his Field-Marshal's uniform when he landed and was received at the airport by H. E. Sir Francis Mudie, Governor of Sind, General Gracy Commanding Officer, First Indian Corps and officials of the B.O.A.C.

After inspecting the guard of honour, the Viceroy drove straight to the Government House.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, on alighting from the same aircraft drove straight to the residence of Mr. Jinnah, where he is now conferring with the League President. Asked by the A.P.I. if he was leaving by air tomorrow for London, Mr Liaquat Ali Khan said: "It is programmed that I should leave for London tomorrow".

The party which accompanied the Viceroy and the Finance Member included the Private Secretary to the Viceroy Major C. D. MacKenzie, Deputy Military Secretary to the Viceroy and Mr. Mumtaz Hasan, Offical Secretary to the Finance Member.

Nehru And Baldev Singh Leave Delhi

NEW DELHI, Nov. 30. (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Baldev Singh with their staff left for London this afternoon by the Viceroy's plane. A large gathering of friends, colleagues and relatives were present at the Willingdon aerodrome to see them off. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Acharya Kripalani, Mr. Asaf Ali and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu were among them.

The plane was delayed for a few minutes because of propeller trouble.

Arrival At Karachi

KARACHI, Nov. 30 (API): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Baldev accompanied by their secretaries, landed at the Mauripur airport at 6-20 p.m. in a special Dakota plane.

A large gathering, including Dr. Choitram Gidwani, Mr. Lalji Mahrotra, Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, and Mayor Vishramdass Devanmal was present at the aerodrome. A member of the personal staff of H. E. the Viceroy was also present at the airport and handed some papers to Pandit Nehru.

The entire 12-mile route from the aerodrome to the city was lined by thousands of citizens, who lustily cheered Pandit Nehru and Sardar Baldev Singh. Pandit Nehru is staying with Mr. Lalji Mahrotra, while Sardar Baldev Singh will be the guest of Sardar Mallick.

JINNAH CONTACTS LONDON

KARACHI, Nov. 30 (API): The Muslim League President, Mr. Jinnah had a radio telephone conversation with London last night. He decided either to confirm or contradict the rumour that he has decided not to proceed to London.

It is learnt that Mr. Jinnah is now awaiting the arrival of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan in Karachi. Some announcement may be made after Mr. Jinnah meets Mr Liaquat Ali Khan soon after his arrival in Karachi this afternoon.

SEALED ENVELOPE TO JINNAH

KARACHI: A sealed envelope from His Excellency the Governor of Sind was delivered to-day to Mr. Jinnah at 12 noon.

The indications at present at Mr. Jinnah's residence are that he will leave for London to-morrow along with the others.

Jinnah Leaving For London Today

Exchange Of Cables With Premier Attlee

KARACHI, Nov. 30, (A. P. I.): After Mr. Attlee's message to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was published in the press, Mr. M. A. Jinnah sent the following telegram to Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee:

"Your Message to Pandit Nehru without disclosing his communication to you delivered to me at 9 tonight (November 29) is new position after we had accepted invitation to go to London. We cannot agree to confine only to matters mentioned in your message to Pandit Nehru in the light of what has already taken place which has created entirely new situation. Unless it is open to us to discuss whole situation it will be no use my going to London. Please wire clarify position immediately".

Mr. Jinnah received the following reply today November 30 from Mr. Attlee:—

"I trust that you will come to London. Your refusal must be based on the misunderstanding of my telegrams to Nehru. There is nothing in it to prejudice full consideration of all points of view".

Mr. M. A. Jinnah accepting the invitation wired back as follows:—

"I thank you for your message received this morning. After your clarification and assurances I have decided to leave for London tomorrow."

Week Of Non-Stop Activity

Talks With Members Of Cabinet Mission

LONDON, Nov. 30 (Reuter): There is general satisfaction in British political quarters at the final decision of both Congress and Muslim League leaders to come with Lord Wavell to the Conference with British Cabinet Ministers in London next week, writes Fraser Wighton, Reuter's Political Correspondent

At one stage when it seemed as if Pandit Nehru could not see his way to join the Conference, the feeling was one of greatest uneasiness and the question was asked whether any useful purpose could be served by Round Table parleys from which the principal Indian Party was absent.

The early arrival of the Indian statesmen and the shortness of their stay has speeded the pace of the preparations. The week is likely to be one of non-stop activity, with little opportunity for social compliments that if time permitted would be paid to the distinguished visitors.

The Viceroy, Pandit Nehru, Sardar

(Continued on Page 16.)

LATEST COMMERCIAL

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To-day's Opening	....	30.73
Difference	.....	—7
To-day's Closing	.....	30.70
Difference	....	—10

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Nov. 30

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—

Anaconda Copper Mining dol 50 1/2

General Motors dol 40 7/8

United States Steel Common dol 71 1/2

United States Steel Preference unquoted. —

War Crimes Prisoner Thanks British Then Escapes

BRITISH H. Q. (Germany), (U. P. A.): Before walking out of a Noungamme Civilian Internment Camp ten days ago Fritz Suhren, the Commandant of Ravensbruck Concentration Camp whose tria. was due to begin at Hamburg on December 3—wrote a note of thanks to the British.

It is understood that Suhren, who was accompanied on his sensational escape by Pflaum, his Labour Director at the women's hell camp, left a note to the British commandant of Noungamme saying "Thank you for what you have done for us but I feel the time has now come when we must leave you."

Questions are likely to be asked in the House of Commons how it was possible for two high S. S. officers to walk out of Noungamme Internment Camp into the fog and at present the Control Commission for Germany is holding a Court of Inquiry trying to apportion the responsibility for the escapes which leave the forthcoming trial like 'Hamlet Without the Prince of Denmark", according to a senior British officer.

It is alleged that the B.A.O.R., which is in charge of the legal proceedings, was not informed for three days after the escapes.

Though the C.C.G. refuse any official information about how the men escaped because the incident is now under the court of inquiry, it is understood that Noungamme was actually guarded at the time of the escape by Germans in almost identical garb as the internees, with a handful of British to superintend the camp.

One British senior officer said: "It is not difficult to understand why Suhren and hi accomplice escaped, as from my experience of British Civilian Internment Camps I can say that after a few months the only difference between the internees and the guards is that the guards carry rifles."

AUSTRALIAN MARSUPIALS MAY PROVIDE MISSING EYE LINK

SYDNEY, (Reuter).

Sturgeon and the boa-constructor were the first primitive types to evolve night vision, Mr. J. H. Prince, English oculist specialist, said.

Mr. Prince arrived in Sydney on October 15 by Hythe flying-boat to study Australian marsupials and to collect date for a book he is writing on ocular evolution.

Scientists, he said, were seeking the missing eye-link in vision between the strugeon and boa-constructor and the present stage of evolution.

The study of the vision of our kangaroos; wallabies, and other marsupials had been neglected and he hoped that those animals, which occupied a stage of evolution later than the boa-constructor and the sturgeon, might supply the answer.

Mr. Prince will lecture and instruct on the manufacture of artificial plastic eyes and give lectures on five subjects including night vision, under the auspices of the Institute of Opticians of New South Wales.

During the war Mr. Prince worked on a British invention for testing night vision and rapidity of re-adaptation of sight from glare. This instrument played an important part in he selection of night fighter pilots.

S.A. FARMERS NOT ALL "GOLD" CRAZY

JOHANNESBURG, (Reuter):

Not every farmer in the Orange Free State is keen to have a gold mine on his farm, and at least one —in the Bethal district—was indifferent enough recently to order a prospector off his land.

The prospector was one of several representing various companies who are seeking gold and coal options in the district and he was investigating a promising piece of ground when the farmer approached him. The farmer demanded to know what he was doing and the prospector said he was looking for gold.

The farmer ordered the man off his property, but later the prospector came back again, to have a look at his prospect. The farmer threatened to prosecute him for trespass and this time the prospector stayed away.

RAMASWAMI AIYAR FOR DELHI.

TRIVANDRUM, Nov. 30, (A. P. I.): Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Dewan, is leaving for Delhi on Decembre 5 in connection with the meetings of the Constituent Assembly.

Most Talked Of Mongolians

NANKING, Nov. 29, (A. P. A.): One of the most talked of Minorities of China—the inner Mongolians—forcibly remind the outsider that not only are there major political differences in the nation, but that millions of people through custom, habit and culture live almost completely outside the sphere of Nanking.

Inner Mongolia stretches from Sinkiang to Liaotung, and on the north to the Great Wall. Divided into two distinct parts, the north plateau and the southern plain, these areas are peopled by more than a million persons whose life in some cases resembles that of the Chinese, but in others is a completely alien entity.

OCCUPATIONS.

In the southern plains, agriculture is the chief occupation, soya beans, Kaoliang, maize, and melons being the chief crops Sheep farming is subsidiary. In the northern plateau, t inhabitants live a nomadic life, driving their cattle, horses and other animals to the grasslands.

The south is rich in coal and other mineral deposits, while the north is a famous salt-producing region.

The life of the southern is nearly the same as that of the northern Chinese, except the religion and customs. Both live on staple foods and meats, form themselves into villages and till the land.

In the north the Mongolian lives on milk, butter, cheese and meat and dresses in furs.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Mongolians are good riders, t national form of amusement being hunting and horse racing. Hunting parties are organized between may and October, and a big party sometimes consists of thousands of merry-makers, carrying carbines and swords, accompanied by their families on horseba or in wagons. This is the time when the younger generation find their mates.

Every festival is accompanied by horse racing, girls and boys of nine to thirteen competing over a course often ten miles long.

Like the men, the Mongolian women take part in agriculture or order kinds of productive work. They ride as any as any man, and are experts with the carbine.

Dancing and singing are popular, a national characteristic being politeness and fondness for festivities.

POLITICS.

Their political system is based on the Meng (league) and the Chi (banner). The Chi is somewhat like the Chinese Hsien or country Government while the Meng is the league of many banners.

Traditionally the Governor of the Chi is called "Charzah" and is also political, military and judicial leader. Currently, the mangs are appointed by the Central Government at Nanking and have the right to appoint the Charzahs.

The privileged classes are the princes, Taichs, who assist the Charzah, and the Lamas. Under them are the common people.

Descendants of Genghis Khan, the princes choose their noblemen from men who rendered their family service.

The noblemen, however, can be deprived of their titles for serious offences.

RELIGION.

The Lamas are Buddhist monks who came to Mongolia following the conversion of the Mongolians to Lamaism in the ming dynasty. They are exempted from taxation and military service, which is compulsory, and receive rents from Government grant lands an donations from the people. They are the intelligentsia, holding the key to the arts, culture and creative and craftsmanship. They even may claim the right to take the second son of any peasant to enter in the Buddhist monastery.

Its highest ruler is the living Buddha whose sway once was astonishingly powerful. Lama influence in recent years, however, has declined.

Among the common people are the descendants of Mongol soldiers of the Yuen dynasty who have to pay taxes and render military service.

There also are slaves who are either captives of war or come from the captive stock and criminals.

CONTACT WITH JAPS.

As arly as 1904, the Japanese began an invasion of Mongolia with the South Manchuria railway as a base. Japanese agents travelled far into the interior, making maps and carrying out minute investigations of the geography, economy and politics. Finding an ally in prince yeh, they began an anti-Chinese programme and succeeded in creating many pro-Japanese cliques among the rulling circles. This brought about the secession of the leagues of Yi, Chuek and Chao in 1931. After this the Japanese headquarters was moved to Chahar and started a penetration under the guise of "good neighbourliness."

The bogus Mongolian autonomous state was sponsored by the Japanese, taxes were raised, youths forced to enlist for military service, and properties confiscated. Its leaders now, however, have been tried or are under investigation for war culpability.

GAS CYLINDER DOES "JET PROPULSION" ACT

SALISBURY (Rhodesia): People and aircraft in the Belvedere aerodrome near Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, had a narrow escape when a gas cyclinder, developing a leak in the heat of the day, went into a "jet-propulsion" act and careered wildly about the aerodrome at a speed of 40 miles an hour.

Four cylinders containing gas used to put out fires were lying on a fire engine ready for emergency use when one sprang a leak. It bounced across the aerodrome for several hundred years, then somersaulted and came to rest after a few final convulsions.

In future, the cyclinders will be kept in the shade during the hot weather.

400 Persons Being Held In Slavery

MANILA, (Reuter).

Over 400 persons of both sexes are being held in slavery by landowners in Lanao Province, Mindanno, it has been officially reported to the Department of the Interior.

The provincial provost marshal, reporting this, said that although a number of slave owners have already turned their human chattel over to the authorities, many more are working unwilling slaves for "personal profit". He added that he had previously recommended to the Lanao Court of First Instance that no criminal action be taken against parties who voluntarily surrender their slaves.

The existence of slavery in Lanao was brought to official notice three weeks ago when 19 slaves, 11 of them Christians and the rest Subanons (a Mindanao tribe), were released by their masters. They were sent to their homes in Zamboanga province.

SIR MANUBHAI MEHTA CONDOLENCE MEETING

The following among others will speak at the meeting convened to condole the death of Sri Manubhai N. Mehta at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Tuesday:—

Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, Sir Manilal B. Nanavati, Sir H. V. Divatia, Sir R. P. Masani, Lady Rama Rao, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Sir Francis Low, Sir Sultan Chinoy, Sir Chunilal B. Mehta, Mr. Samaldas Gandhi and Mr. Ramdeo Podar.

"DUFFERIN" TRAINING

The following are Results of the 1946 qualifying Examination for entry into the Training Ship "Dufferin".

Out of the 141 candidates who appeared for the Qualifying Examination for entry to the Executive and the Engineering Branches of the I.M.M.T.S. "Dufferin", held on the 30th, and 31st October and 1st November 1946 at various centres in India, 80 have been declared to have passed the Qualifying Examination. Among these the following are from Bombay:—

1. BZ Castelino, Henry; 7. BX Kalbag, J. M.; 8 BX Jataar, R. V.; 11 BX Shrivastava, R. C.; 14 BZ Patel, Firoj; 18 BE Tavadia, Aspie; 30 BE Puar, Jairaj Singh; 34 BX Ferreira, A. D.; 35 BZ Gupte, L. G.; 37 BZ Rabadi, Firoze Hormusjee; 38 BX Kelkar, A. P.; 40 BX Pagarkar, Abdulla; 41 BE Caston, Clifford; 46 BX Bhave, Y. V.; 47 BZ Bhide Manohar Koashinath; 61 BZ Pillai, N. G. J.; 70 BZ Choudhuri, S. S.; 73 BE D'Souza, Ivan Joseph; 80 BE De Souza, Basil Alexander; 96 BE Le Febour, Carl; 100 BE Barboza, C. S.; 101 BX Alvares C. J.; 105 BE Swaris E. T.; 106 BX Karve, S. D.; 109 BX Bedekar, V. V.; 111 BE Burges, C. C.; 120 BE Siddique, Mashkoorali; 124 BE Halbe, M. G; 131 BZ Athalye, M. D.; 133 BZ Hiranandani, S. D.; 138 BX De Sa, Anthony Alexander; 139 BX Mande, G. A.; 141 BE Bradley, P. W. H.; 143 BX Kapil, Ravi; 145 BZ Contractor, Z. K.; 154 BE Godbole, Purushottam.

These candidates have been invited to appear before the Governing Body in January 1947 for interview and final selsction for 50 vacancies.

The Qualifying Examination for Calcutta Centre has had to be postponed on account of the communal tension in that city. A Special Examination is now being conducted for Calcutta Candidates at Calcutta and the results will be announced later.

Granddaughter Of General Is Doomed To Life Imprisonment

MANILA. (Reuter):

Beautiful, young Maria Luis Dominguez, granddaughter of the late General Artemic Ricarte, onetime Filipino revolutionary hero who voluntarily exiled himself in Japan for 40 years rather than live under the American flag in the Philippines, is doomed to spend the rest of her natural life behind prison bars.

She has been found guilty on two counts for alleged treasonable acts during the Japanese occupation by the People's Court and sentenced to life imprisonment. She was also ordered to pay a fine of 5,000 dollars.

After announcing her intention to appeal to the Supreme Court she immediately posted a bond of 20,000 dollars for her provisional liberty.

Interviewed by newsmen, Miss Dominguez reiterated her innocence and then burst into tears

She was indicated on four counts for having allegedly adhered to the enemy. The Tribunal, however, held that the prosecution had failed to establish her guilt on two counts. The accused, according to the court findings, rendered service to the Japanese as interpreter, propaganda agent, and army guide and as such was instrumental in disseminating enemy propaganda. The court considered her allegation that she was responsible for the release from Fort Santiago of several Filipino prisoners is not valid or legal defense.

Controversy Over Japanese In Malaya

SINGAPORE. (Reuter).

How the Japanese both war-criminals and others are to be treated in post-war Malaya is a question rapidly reaching the controversial stage in the local press Leaders have already appeared in two leading papers, one strongly condemning a decision to allow about 60 Japanese who are said to have helped the Allies.: to remain in Malaya, another deprecating the severe sentences imposed by a war-crimes court on a particular group of Japanese.

Recently over 100 Malayan sportsmen—mostly Chinese—have petitioned the Governor of the Malayan Union, Sir Edward Gent, to allow a Japanese named Mori, who before the war had considerable local repute as a footballer and hockey-player, to remain in Malaya. Mori's family are to be allowed to remain but he is to be repatriated.

Mori was brought in Malaya at the age of two and became a graduate of Raffles College. His popularity as an inter-state footballer is said to have remained undiminished even during the anti-Japanese boycott. He was interned and sent to India where he remained throughout the war.

Negotiations On U.S. Bases In P.I. Reaches Problem

MANILA, (Reuter):

The negotiations on United States bases in the Philippines have reached the stage where "our problems now is to select the bases which we shall give to the U. S. Government," Vice-President Elpidio Quirino, who is also secretary of foreign affairs, said.

"We are through with the preliminaries," he added.

He declined to disclose the number of bases asked, as well as differences if any still to be thrashed out.

However, he indicated that negotiations would be resumed next week.

Indian Witness In War Crimes Trial

SINGAPORE, (Reuter):

A prominent Indian resident of Penang, Dr. N. K. Menon, has given evidence in favour of Captain Terata, the last Kempei-tai chief of Penang before a war crimes court. Dr. Menon said that through representations made to Terata eight out of fifteen Indians who had been arrested by the Kempei-tai were released. He thought that following Terata's arrival in Penang the behaviour of the Kempei-tai was modified.

LONG TREK TO FIND WORK

DURBAN (Reuter): An old African mopped his brow as he stood outside the Post Office and wondered how he find Bass Brown.

Taking a tattered letter from his pocket, he approached a passer-by and asked if he could direct him to the address on the letter.

Glancing at the address, the European exclaimed "But it says Tongaat. That is about 50 miles from here."

The African smiled. "That's nothing", he said. "I've walked to Durban from Blomfontein. My Bass said Bass Brown will give me a job, if I show him this letter."

GREEK APPEAL TO U.N.O.

Foreign Interference In Guerilla Activity

ATHENS, Nov. 30 (Reuter): Greece's appeal on the alleged foreign interference in the Greek Guerilla activity will be lodged to the United Nations Security Council and not to the plenary session of the United Nations, Premier Tsaldaris stated early to-day after a night Cabinet meeting.

M. Tsaldaris confirmed that he was leaving probably on Sunday by air for New York.

You're Too Darned Smart! Says Smuts To Mrs. Pandit

(From A Correspondent)

NEW YORK (By Air Mail).—The following interesting tete-e-tete took place between Field-Marshal Smuts and Mrs. Pandit at one of the receptions.

Smuts went to Mrs. Pandit and said, "I would like to shake your hand, Mrs. Pandit. I received your message the day you arrived but did not respond as I thought it might embarrass you before we entered the arena."

The following conversation then took place.

Smuts: You are almost young enough to be my grand-daughter. I am going to be quite frank with you. The world is a hard place—a difficult place. When you come up against a stone wall you must bow before the inevitable. If I was the Aimighty I would have made things differently, but I'm not, see?

Mrs. Pandit: I realise, of course, that you are not the Almighty, General, but you are mighty enough in South Africa and there are some things you can change if you wish to do so.

Smuts: No, indeed, child—you are wrong. God created certain things and we must accept them. All we can do is to act straight with our conscience. We must keep our souls—we can't do any more.

Mrs. Pandit: I agree about one's conscience and didn't someone say, 'What shall it avail a man if he gain the world and lose his own soul'...."

Smuts: You're too darned smart....

Mrs. Pandit: I want to tell you what Mahatma Gandhi said to me at parting. He said—'You must fight Smuts hard—but come back his friend.'

Smuts: Gandhi said that? Gandhi. He looked thoughtfully into space and kept saying 'Gandhi'.

(—"The National Herald.")

U.N.E.S.C.O. EXPENSES

India To Assume 3.75 P.C. For 1947

PARIS, Nov. 30, (A.P.A.): INDIA HAS BEEN LISTED TO ASSUME 3.75 PER CENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION'S EXPENSES FOR 1947.

Delegates yesterday began discussing here the method of sharing, among its 44 members, the budgeted expenditure of 7,500,000 dollars for 1947.

United States delegation sources said that the figure of nearly half the proposed total for the United States could not be accepted. Senator Vandenberg and a committee in New York, are now negotiating an overall programme for United Nations payments.

The list called for the United Kingdom to assume 10.5 per cent of the budget, France 5.5 per cent, Canada 3.1 per cent, India 3.75 per cent, Argentina 1.2 per cent, Brazil 1.2 per cent, China 2.75 per cent and Australia 1.8 per cent. Russia is not a member, but in anticipation of her joining she was listed for six per cent with White Russia and the Ukraine taking an additional one per cent if they join.

POWER STATION WORKERS THREATEN TO STRIKE

LONDON, Nov. 29, (U.P.A.): Workers at a power station to-day threatened to go on a strike which would disorganize London's subway system because one of their co-workers refused to join the trade union on the grounds the Bible forbids it.

TWO NEW SOCIALIST MINISTERS IN POLISH CABINET

WARSAW, Nov. 30 (U.P.A.): Two new Socialist ministers were appoint ed to the Polish cabinet yesterday. They are Joseph Cyrankiewicz, Minister without portfolio, and Professor Stanislaw Leszczynski, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Pt. Nehru inaugurated an exhibition of irrigation engineering and research organised by the Central Board of Irrigation in New Delhi on Nov. 27. Photo shows demonstration with a river model, being studied by Pt. Nehru and others.

NO CHANGE IN CABINET MISSION PLAN

(Continued from Page 9)

stance of the League the Cabinet Mission's plan is going to be abandoned or substentially varietd and that we are parties to it. It would mean giving in to the League's intransigence and incitement to violence and this would have disastrous consequences. The first thing to be certain about is that plans agreed to will be implemented and that there will be a continuity about policy. There has been suspicion enough. Any addition to it will wreck the whole scheme and make it difficult to replace it by another. We feel, therefore, that we cannot, at this stage, proceed to London; but we would welcome, whenever necessary, consultations with the representatives of the British Government in India. A brief visit now on our part to England cannot bear fruit. It is likely to have a contrary result. We therefore, regret we are unable to accept H. M. G.'s invitation conveyed to us through you. I trust you will convey the contents of this letter to H. M. G.—Yours Sincerely, Sd. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

PREMIER ATTLEE'S REPLY

The following cablegram (dated November 27 1946) was received by H. E. the Viceroy from the Secretary of State:

Please convey the following to Jawaharlal Nehru from Prime Minister: "I very much hope that you will agree to come to London since it is not possible at present time for me or my colleagues who have already been absent more than three months on Indian affairs this year to go to India. The object of our talks would be to try and ensure a successful meeting of the Constituent Assembly on December 9. There is no intention of abandoning either decision of Assembly to meet or plan put forward by Cabinet Delegation. It is our desire to see that this is implemented in full and not any desire to abandon or alter it that has prompted us to ask you and your colleagues to come to London. All three members of Cabinet Delegation individually and collectively have asked me to urge upon you the supreme importance of this opportunity of our meeting and discussing situation before any further untoward actions take place in India.

JAWAHAR'S REPLY TO ATTLEE

We ask you to help in this way to make rapid and smooth progress towards the goal of Indian freedom, an objective which we share wholeheartedly with people of India".

On November 28, 1946, H. E. the Viceroy sent the Secretary of State the following cablegram:—

Please convey the following message to the Prime Minister from Jawaharlal Nehru:

"I am grateful to you for your message and appreciate your desire to ensure a successful meeting of the Constituent Assembly on December 9 and onwards. We are all anxious that the Constituent Assembly should meet on the date fixed and should proceed harmoniously to fulfil its task and we shall do our utmost to this end and in co-operation with others. As we have repeatedly stated we accept the Cabinet Delegation's plan in its entirety. In regard to certain interpretation we made our position perfectly clear to the Delegation and we have proceeded accordingly since then. We have further stated that in the event of different interpretations the matter should be referred to the Federal Court and we shall abide by Court's decision. It appears from the statements made on behalf of British Government in Parliament yesterday that only point to be considered is this interpretation. In regard to this our position is quite clear and we are completely committed to it. We are unable to change it and have no authority to do so. Hence our visiting London for this purpose is not necessary.

The first session of the Constituent Assembly will deal with matters of procedure and appointment of Committees. The question of interpretation as regards subsequent activities will not arise at this stage. It is therefore, easily possible for all to co-operate in this session and if necessity arises to refer any matter over which agreement has not been reached to Federal Court.

It would be more suitable and convenient for us to visit London, if necessary, after first brief session of the Constituent Assembly. This would allow more time for consultations.

In view of these considerations and also because of great difficulty in leaving India at present, we feel that our visit to London now would serve no useful purpose; but if in spite of this or because you wish to consider other matters you desire us to come. We shall endeavour to do so. But we shall have to return by December 9 in time for the Constituent Assembly.'

PREMIER'S REPLY

On November 28, 1946, H. E. the Viceroy received the following cablegram from the Secretary of State:

Your Telegram. Please convey following reply from Prime Minister to Pandit Nehru: "Thank you for your message. I note what you say about position of Congress, but nonetheless we feel that a visit by you before Constituent Assembly meets would be of great value and we appreciate your willingness to meet us in this matter. Arrangements will be made to enable you to return by December 9."

BOTTLE-NECKS A WORLD PROBLEM

LEEDS, Nov. 30 (Reuter): Appealing for increased production, Mr. Herbert Morrison, the Lord President of the Council, told the Leeds Labour Party here to-day that bottlenecks were a world problem "whether we are thinking in capitalistic economics, socialist economics or communist economics."

In Russia, he said, the principal economic problems were shortages of manpower, materials, manufacturing capacity, transport and fuel. The United States was faced with similar problems of shortages and so was Britain.

The worst British bottleneck, Mr. Morrison said, was fuel and "our voice in world counsels at this time would be made more effective if we had 30,000,000 tons of coal in reserve than if we had a whole cluster of atom bombs."

Shortage of rice in the Far East was partly caused by the inability of Lancashire to send cotton cloth for Siamese peasants to wear in tropical fields, Mr. Morrison added.

MARCH IN STEP WITH OTHER NATIONS

Sir C. Setalvad's Appeal To "Bharatas"

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"While we continue true to what is best and most uplifting in our past, we must also learn to take the best in others and march in step with the rest of humanity". This was the Central theme of the message given by Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad to the students of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, addressing them this afternoon at the Bhavan's premises at Chowpatty on the occasion of the Second Convocation and the Ninth Foundation Day of the Vidya Bhavan.

Sir Chimanlal said:

"To praise 'Bharatiya Vidya' as 'Samskriti', to have faith in it, to swear by it, to do all we can to revive and reinvigorate it is but right and proper, especially for us Bharatas or sons or daughters of Bharatavarsha. Patriotism for the land of his birth Swadeshism is the natural instinct of the human being. And Swadeshism of every kind has at its root and foundation the 'Vidya' and 'Samskriti' that have been generated in that 'desa' (country) and has come down the ages through the current of history. But can any country, any people, claim that all that has so come down is altogether perfect, without any flaw, defect or evil qualities?

"VIDYA" AND OUR ILLS

"We and our people have suffered various evils for centuries upon centuries from which many other lands and people have been free. Were these evils because of our 'vidya' and 'samskriti'? Some nationalists cling to their own perfection and try to attach the blame for the manifold ills we have had long to suffer from, on other people or external circumstances. Some of us who are equally good nationalists have always held that these outstanding ills must be due to something in our own 'vidya' and 'Samskriti' which we have to discover and remedy and reform in order that we might see better days by becoming fitter for them and by making our 'vidya' and 'samskriti' worthier than they have been. That is the highest aim, Indian Universities can place before themselves." Concluding Sir Setalvad said:—

"We are about to become a free land; our destiny for good or for evil will be as our own hands fashion it. Our culture and our ideals can also become a significant factor in world affairs, besides securing our own prosperity and progress but on one condition only: that in this age of aeroplanes and radio communications linking the whole world together to a far greater extent and at a faster tempo than the world has hitherto experienced, we also become less and less provincial-minded and more and more world-minded: that we understand and admire more and more of what has hitherto been foreign to us, and amalgamate it more and more with what have hitherto been our exclusive and peculiar tendencies, traits and customs and institutions; that while we continue true to what is best and most uplifting in our past, we also learn to march in step with the rest of humanity. Our Universities and higher educational institutions will best conduce our growth and self-realisation, by making our 'vidya' and 'samskriti' so catholic that our forefathers might even fail to recognise in them the heritage they handed down to us in sacred trust; but at the same time, by helping us to keep the Indian stamp upon them so legible that they could not be mistaken by any one for the 'vidya' and 'samskriti' of any other land or people. My young friends, this is the more hopeful and virile task to which the new Age that is dawning is inviting you along with the young men and women of all other lands. May you prove equal to the high responsibilities of this new Era of World Freedom and Brotherhood and fulfil your destiny!"

Earlier, Mr. K. M. Munshi, who is the Founder-President of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, explaining the aims and objects of the institution, emphasised the value of art in education.

Sir Harshadbhai Divatia welcomed the guests and thanked Sir Setalvad for consenting to deliver the Convocation address.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad distributed the diplomas and prizes to students.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 29, (Reuter): The Brazilian Minister of Finance today signed a directive releasing for exportation of cotton cloth and manufactured articles. Such exports, however, are subject to a previous export licence being obtained.

Socialists Arrested

Sequel To Defying Ban On Processions

DARJEELING, Nov. 30 (A.P.I.): The police arrested this morning a batch of Congress Socialist workers for taking out a procession without a license.

By an order passed recently the Deputy Commissioner has banned unauthorised processions and meetings within the district.

Increase In U.S. Grain Export Forecast

WASHINGTON Nov. 29 (Reuter) President Truman said in a statement today that there were sufficient supplies available for the United States to raise its year's grain export programme from 400 000,000 bushels to 550,000 000 bushels. but warned at the same time that there were serious doubts whether the Nation's rail situation was adequate to enable the original target to be reached.

He ordered the Office of Defence Transportation to "make every effort" to obtain the necessary rail wagons to move the grain for export but also announced the relaxation of domestic controls on the consumption of grain because of the difficulties of moving it overseas

Gandhiji's Medical Aid To Muslim Boy

SRIRAMPUR Nov 27 (API): As desired by Mahatma Gandhi. Dr. Sushila Nayyar visited the Muslim house where Mahatma Gandhi saw this morning a sick boy who had not been able to get any medical attendance.

Two doctors of the Indian National Ambulance Corps also came" to the village from Ramganj in the evening on Mahama Gandhi's advice and attended on four patients and gave them medicine

Weather News For Farmers

FORECAST TILL MONDAY MORNING: Weather will continue to be dry.

OUTLOOK FOR FURTHER TWO DAYS: Dry weather.

Gandhiji's Efforts Produce Appreciable Results

Lost Confidence Being Slowly Regained

CHAUMUHANI, (Noakhali), Nov. 28 (API): Mahatma Gandhi's resolve that he was not leaving East Bengal till he was satisfied that mutual trust had been established between the two communities and the two had resumed the even tenor of their life in their villages, and his reference to this resolve in his after prayer addresses, as also his daily contact with the villagers seem to have produced appreciable results. Lost confidence is now being slowly regained and refugees are slowly coming to their villages from the camps.

Mahatma Gandhi has now been in this district for over three weeks. He reached Calcutta on October 29 from Delhi and after a week's stay at Sodepur Ashram left for this area accompanied by Mr. Satish Chandra Das Gupta. Sreemati Hem Prabha Dev I and other co-workers. The party reached Chaumuhani, eight and a half miles from Noakhali town, on November 7 From Chaumuhani Mahatma Gandhi visited Gopairbag in P S Ramganj and Duttapra in P. S Lakshmipur on the 8th and removed his camp to the latter place the next day.

From Duttapra camp. Mahatma Gandhi visited Yakhola. Sonachaka and Khilpara in P. S Ramganj on the 11th. Gomatali in P. S. Ramganj on the 12th and Nadigram in P. S. Lakshmipur on the 13th.

The camp was next shifted to Kazirkhil on the 14th, one mile to the east of Ramganj P S. from Kazirkhil camp Mahatma Gandhi visited Nandanpur on the 15th, Karpara on the 16th and Chandipur one mile to the east of Ramganj P. S. and Dasgharia on the 17th, all in P. S. Ramganj. He thus visited 12 villages in the affected area, saw the devastation and heard tales of woe and misery. He consoled the afflicted and asked them to shed fear and be brave.

At the end of this prolonged tour Mahatma Gandhi decided to settle down alone in a village and test the technique of Ahimsa. Village Srirampur, about three miles to the west of Ramganj, was selected and on the 20th November he left Kazirkhil camp at about 11.30 a. m. by boat for his solitary residence, separating himself from those who had been with him all these years.

Mahatma Gandhi wished the members of his party and that of Satish Babu to allot themselves similarly to other villages to do the work of peace between the two communities. Satish Babu's party consisted of workers that he had sent from Calcutta earlier in the third week of October for the affected area those he had with him from Sodepur, as also a batch from Munshirhat centre of Khadi Pratisthan in Feni subdivision. Noakhali under Sjt. Charubhusan Chowdhury Officer-in-Charge.

These workers have now been assigned to 11 villages including that of Srirampur where Mahatma Gandhi is staying.

All these villages are in P. S. Ramganj except Amishapara which is in P S. Begumganj and Char Mandal in P. S Lakshmipur. More workers are expected to settle down in different villages within a short time

SUCHETA KRIPALANI FOR EAST BENGAL

The following statement has been issued by Smt. Sucheta Kripalani, Organising Secretary, Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust:—

Under instructions from Gandhiji I am taking leave from the K. C. N. M. Trust for some time and going to East Bengal During my absence it has been arranged that Sri. Dhirendra Mozumdar should act as Agent for U. P. He will have his headquarters at Renewa, P. C. Goshaingunj, District Fyzabad, and will be assisted by Smt. Shanti Jugal Kishore, Organiser for the Western Districts, and Smt. Tej Kumari. Organiser for the Eastern Districts. All correspondence should be addressed to Sri. Dhirendra Mozumdar.

The Agents are requested to get in touch with Sri. Dhirendra Mozumdar.

The work of the Organising Secretary for All-India will, for the time being, be carried on by Sri. Shyamlalji, Central Office. K. G. N. M. Trust, Bajajwadi. Provincial Agents are requested to correspond with him directly.

Teacher's Training Centre

In another statement Smt. Sucheta says:—

Owing to unavoidable reasons the opening of the All-India Teachers' Training Centre of the K. G. N. M. Trut, at Renewa P O. Goshaingunj, Dt. Fyzabad, will be postponed to January 1st 1947. Sri. Dhirendra Mozumdar will be in charge of the Centre. Applications will be accepted till the 15th December and should be addressed to Sri. H. P. Gupta, M. A. L. T., who will be the Principal of the institution

Journalists Protest

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29, (A.P.I): The Indian Journalists Association, Calcutta, has adopted a resolution protesting against the demand of securities from the Calcutta newspapers Star of India Azad Advance Nationalist and Saturday Mail, and the forfeiture of security from Amrita Bazar Patrika. It has requested the Bengal Government to consult the Provincial Press Advisory Committee before penalising any newspaper "as this practice has been arrived at as a result of agreement at the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference and has hitherto proved satisfactory."

Constituent Assembly Chairman

NEW DELHI, Nov. 30, (A. P. I.): Dr. Sachchidananda Singha of Patna has been informed by the Secretariat of the Constituent Assembly that as the oldest member of the Assembly he would take the chair at the preliminary meeting on December 9, pending the election of a permanent Charman, says a press note. This follows the precedent adopted by the Constituent Assembly of France.

Dr. Lohia To See Mahatma

DR. LOHIA TO SEE MAHATMA.

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, who arrived in Bombay from Belgaum is leaving for Bengal, today (Sunday) to meet Mahatma Gandhi

TRIAL OF LEWIS ADJOURNED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, (Reuter): The trial for contempt of court of Mr. John L. Lewis, leader of United States soft coal miners who are on strike, was adjourned last night until Monday.

FARIDPUR (Bengal), Nov. 29 (A.P.I.): A gang of fifteen men, raided a house on Wednesday night in the village of Badaripur two miles away from this town. The men who were armed with hammers, daggers and brickbats, despite resistance by the inmates carried away a gun as also valuables including seven tolas of gold two suspects were taken into custody.

MYSTERIOUS YANK WORKING IN JAVA

Does Propaganda Broadcasts With Indian Colleague

BATAVIA (Java), Nov. 30 (A.P.A.): Long-prevalent rumours that a mysterious American was working with the Republican revolutionaries at their Djogjakarta capital finally have been confirmed.

He is Bill Roberts, a globe-trotting adventurer, who said his home is "somewhere in Nevada."

Roberts is blond, of medium height, and 30 years of age. He speaks with a drawl. He said he spent the last seven months with the Indonesians "because I sympathized with their cause."

What Roberts did in the interior in the six months before he began to work in the propaganda office remains the adventurer's own secret. Even his present colleagues do not know and Roberts refuses to tell the story.

He came to Java as an American merchant seaman, signed off his ship at Batavia, and made his way through the lines to the interior. Roberts declined to give further details.

Indonesian co-workers said Roberts served with the Canadian Army as a machine-gunner before the United States entered the war.

For the past few weeks Roberts had been working on propaganda broadcasts in a cosmopolitan company which includes an Arab. an Indian, a Spaniard and "Soerabaja Sue", a plump, red-haired and middle-aged occidental who once owned a Bali resort hotel. She may be an American too—at various times she has told correspondents she was from Hollywood. But she speaks with an Isle of Man accent.

Mountbatten Reverts To Permament Rank

LONDON Nov. 30, (Reuter): The Admiralty announced today the appointment of Rear-Admiral Viscount Mountabatten as Rear-Admiral Commanding the First Cruiser Squadron of the Mediterranean Fleet with effect from next April in succession to Rear-Admiral H. R. G. Kinanan. Rear-Admiral Mountbatten, who has been acting Admiral while Supreme Allied Commander of South-East Asia, will revert to his substantive rank on January 6 when he will begin senior officers technicial course at Portsmouth.

Rear-Admiral Mountbatten who is understood to be reverting to Rear-Admiral at his own request in order to resume active naval career distinguished himself at the beginning of the war in Command of characters.

U.S. Papers Biased Against Russia

DEVNER, (Colorado), Nov. 30: (U.P.A.)— The National Opinion Research Centre today reported that nearly half of the American public believe that U.S. newspapers are biased against Russia.

Forty two per cent answered 'worse' to the question, "Do you think the newspapers you read generally make Russia look better or worse than she really is?" Only 17 per cent said. "better". Twenty-one per cent thought their newspapers impartial and twenty per cent were undecided.

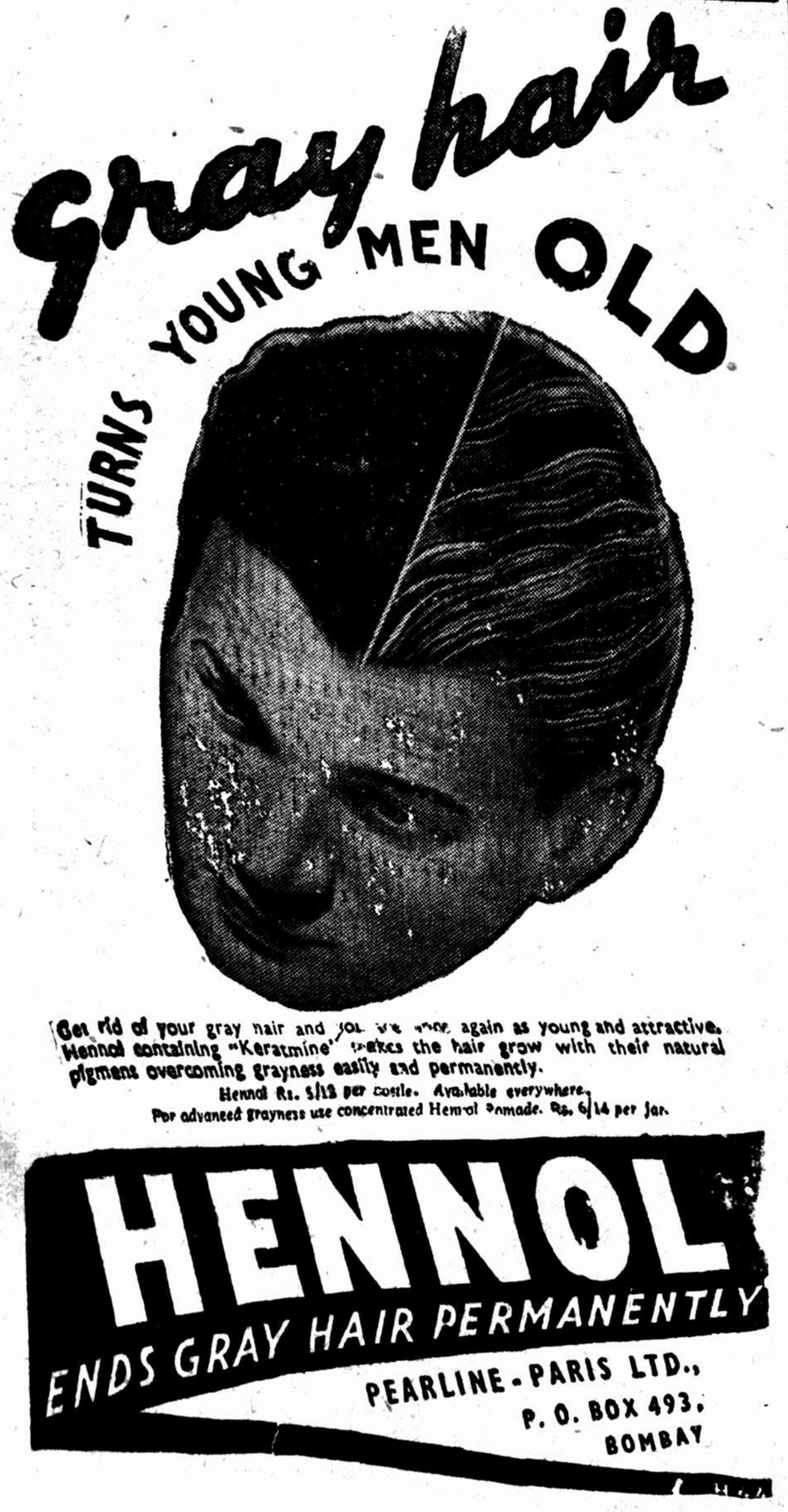
Thousand Jews To Be Taken To Palestine

JERUSALEM, Nov. 29, (Reuter): One thousand Jewish illegal immigrants now held in Cyprus will be transferred to the Athlit clearance camp near Haifa "as soon as possible". These will be in addition to the 750 immigrants given certificates to enter Palestine, under the December-January quota.

Maulana Azad On How To Observe Muharram

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Nov. 30, (A.P.I.): Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in a message to Mr. Hissamuddin Khan Ghori, President of the Ittehadul-Muslameen, Secunderabad, in connection with the latter's appeal regarding the observance of the Moharrum says: "It is not known how when the deplorable customs and ceremonies not sanctioned by the Islam crept in among Muslims of India, particularly the Deccan Muslims".

Maulana Azad expresses his appreciation of Mr. Ghori's appeal to observe the Moharrum strictly in accordance with the Islamic principles and hopes it will have the desired effect on all sections of Muslims of Hyderabad State.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CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Shud 7, 2003.
Muslim: Moharram 6, 1366.
Parsi: Khordad 29, 1316.
Sunrise: 6-55 a.m. Sunset: 6 p.m.
Hightide: 04-28, 16-32
Lowtide: 11-13, 22-10.

To-day's Engagements

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture on "Reincarnation—Law of Human Progress", today.

DIVINE SERVICE: Rao Saheb V. S Sohoni will conduct the weekly divine service in the Prarthana Mandir, at 5-30 p.m., today.

DR. DHALLA'S LECTURE AT DADAR: Under the Auspices of the Young Rathestars, Dastur Dr. Dhalla will lecture at the Sorab Palamkote Hall, Parsi Colony, Dadar, at 5-15 p.m., today.

SANGAT GURDWARA KHALSA COLLEGE: Martyrdom Day of Guru Tegh Bahadur, 9th Guru of the Sikhs, at Khalsa College, Matunga, from early morning till 12-0 noon.

"BAHA'I CENTER": Dr. H. M. Manji will lecture on "The Divine Polity" at the Baha'i Center, Bori Bunder, at 5 p.m., today.

LECTURE: Miss Mary Sweeney's lecture, St. Xavier's High School, 5 p.m., today.

FINANCE MINISTER TO PRESIDE: Bandra Municipality to be thanked for handing over the G. S. Rao Memorial School at Konkanastha Mahar Colony, Pali-Danda Road, at 9-30 a.m., today. Mr. Vaikunth Mehta to preside.

BOMBAY TAXI DRIVER'S UNION AND CO-OPERATIVE CONSUMERS' SOCIETY: Postponed annual general meeting at 10 a.m., today, at the Cama Hall.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY PARSEE CHARITABLE INSTITUTION: Athletic Sports and Physical training display at Cooperage, at 2-30 p.m., today. Mr. B. G. Kher, will preside.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN CATTLE OWNERS' ASSN: Meeting of the managing committee 4 p.m., today, at Santa Cruz, east Bakola, Pipe Line, Bungalow No. 4.

HARIJAN SERVICE GUARD: Instruction class by Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, at 10 a.m., today, on "The League and the Congress".

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SWEEPERS' UNION: Managing Committee to meet under the chairmanship of Mr. B. N. Rathod, at 4 p.m., today.

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Training class by Pro. G. D. Parikh, at 46, Harvey Road, at 2 p.m., today. General body meeting at 4-30 p.m.

BOMBAY RENAISSANCE CLUB: Prof. G. D. Parikh will speak on "Political Diagnosis of Our Time", at 10 a.m., today, in the Servants of India Society Hall, Girgaum.

RAM MOHAN ENGLISH SCHOOL: General body meeting of all the old students, at 9-00 a.m., today, in the Middle School's Hall.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION: Foundation Day at Talmakiwadi, at 4-30 p.m., today.

KERALA UNIFICATION COMMITTEE. A meeting of the Managing body of "Kerala Unification Committee" was held last Sunday, at 4-00 p.m., at the Committee premises, and Mr. C. K. Narayanswami was elected as Chairman in place of Dr. K. B. Menon, who has left Bombay for permanently.

A meeting of the Managing Committee will be held today, at 4-00 p.m., at 81, Hindu Colony, Dadar.

Congress Enrolment Will Continue

The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. announce: The primary membership of the Indian National Congress is the basic and fundamental activity of the Congress. This activity is a continuous one which is to be kept up from year to year. There seems to be an impression going round in Congress circles that the enrolment of members might wait until the much talked of amendment of the Congress Constitution. We desire to remove this wrong impression and make it clear that enrolment of members must start now in right earnest and be kept up till the middle of April, 1947, which synchronises with our 'National Week.' We had fixed a target of one lakh membership last year and we successfully hit the target with our loyal efforts. This year we must resolve to at least maintain the strength of last year's membership, if not exceed it and we are confident that all the District and Taluka Congress Committees will make themselves active and vigorously set to work so as to come out triumphant in this resolve.

All Congress organizations are requested to receive the membership books of their wards from the Congress House and commence enrolment forthwith.

MUSLIMS TO JOIN HOME GUARDS

The B. P. Muslim League has decided to join the Home Guards set up by the Government of Bombay for the preservation of law and order in the city of Bombay and Ahmedabad Accordingly, the provincial League is issuing an appeal to all Mussalmans advising them to join the Home Guards.

Apostle Of Peace And Non-Violence

BIRTHDAY OF GURU TEGH BAHADUR WHO DEFIED THE MIGHT OF AURANGAZEB

Guru Tegh Bahadur (1621-1675) who refused to bend before the might of Emperor Aurangazeb and was consequently beheaded became a martyr of Sikhism. His birthday which falls today is treasured up as a red letter day by all Sikhs who revere the memory of their Guru who fought and sacrificed his life for the greatest of the four freedoms—the right to profess and preach a religion. Tegh Bahadur was an apostle of peace and non-violence. But his was not peace at any cost, as he always stood out for his principles even at the risk of his life. Before he became a Guru, vested interests both in his family and outside tried to thwart him and his way of life, but he triumphed over them by dint of merit and his sterling character. After he became Guru at the age of 45, he started on long travels and his preachings not only caused stir among the masses but caught the eye of the Moghuls.

Aurangzeb had ascended the Gadi, and being an orthodox Muslim, he wanted to put an end to Akbar's policy of Hindu-Muslim unity and communal fraternisation. He ordered the closure of Hindu temples and Patasalas and started an era of repression. The Sikhs too, came in for their share. Their leaders were being externed and the temples destroyed. Hearing this news, the Guru could not remain away from his countrymen. He hurried back, and found the people terror-stricken. He wanted to do something which should shame the rulers into reason and rouse the people out of their lethargy.

One day, as he sat in sad contemplation, his young son, Gobind Rai, approached him and asked him the reason of his sadness. The Guru said, "Our country is in the terrible grip of foreigners. It can be saved only if a great soul, the purest in the land, were to sacrifice himself. But where to find such a soul?" The child, who was only 9 years old, replied. "For this purpose, who is more worthy than you yourself?" Hearing this the Guru was satisfied that he had found a worthy successor in his son.

He started on a tour, exhorting people to give up all fear and to face tyranny with resolute calmness. His motto was "Frighten not, and fear not" (Shloka 16). At Saifabad, in the present state of Patiala, he converted one Saifud Din to Sikhism. He won the devotion of another Mohammadan, a Pahan of Garhi near Samana. He passed through Malva and the South-Eastern Punjab, heartening the people and attaching them to himself and his cause by providing 'baolies' (wells with steps) and wells for their use.

During these travels, the Guru moved with a large following, which changed from place to place according to the number of Sikhs living in the vicinity, and received homage of people along with offerings. These proceedings, though usual with every Guru, were misrepresented by the local newswriters as 'forcible exactions', and it was feared that the Guru might gather strength enough to prove a danger to the State. The Emperor ordered the arrest of the Guru, who was found at Agra and brought to Delhi. There he was called upon to embrace Islam. (Ijad. quoted by Irvine, Later Mughals, I. 79 fn Sewa Das's Parchis 83; Bute Shah, 393) or to work a miracle, and on his refusal he was ordered to be beheaded. This happened on Nov. 11 1675.

The life of Guru Tegh Bahadur reveals the truth, that a weak nation can successfully oppose a strong tyranny if it is led by a few well-prepared leaders, who have shed off all fear and littleness and whose whole strength lies in their purity.

RECEPTION TO SARDAR TODAY

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will be accorded a public reception on behalf of the citizens of Bombay to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on Chaupatty sands. There will be several enclosures round about the dais and for that admit passes are necessary which will be available from the office of the B.P.C.C., Congress House.

In front of the dais there will be Press gallary to which Press agencies and representatives of the dailies of Bombay will be allowed. Behind no passes are required.

On the south side of the dais representatives of different associations and public institutions intending to garland the Sardar will be accommodated.

On the north side of the dais there will be two enclosures one for the D.C.C. members and corporators and the other for various associations representatives and other Congress workers.

Volunteers and Sevikas are requested to be present at Chaupatty at 3 p.m sharp in their uniform on duty.

Master Krishnarao Fulambikar will sing the welcome song.

"THE ONLOOKER"

THE ONLOOKER ANNUAL. Edited by Alastair MacRae. Price Rs. 2-8-0.

Beautifully printed. Swell get up. That about sums up the impression created by this 88 page Annual. Abounding in sketches and photographs, both in colours and black and white, no effort has been spared to make this number look attractive.

As far as the contents are concerned, they are generally meant to cater to "Burra Sahib'". "The History of Hunting in India," "This flying business", "Blodstock Breeding" "Government House", "Yachting in Bombay", "Anglerphobia" are some of the titles of articles which suggest the "Burra Saheb" pattern. But perhaps remembering that the type is fast vanishing and has ceased to be as important as it was, the editor has also included articles of wider appeal. "The Dancing Foot" by Mulk Raj Anand, "Mirror of Indian Life—the Cinema" by K. A. Abbas, "Modern Mothers" by Krishna Hutheesing are representatives of this category of articles. It is significant of the changing times that this "Society" magazine, instead of confining itself to articles which appeal to its exclusive set of readers, is trying to develop a more general appeal. It is a healthy and welcome sign.

Police Officer Suspended

The Director of Publicity, Bombay, writes:—

A Police Sub-Inspector was caught by the Anti-corruption Branch, Bombay, for accepting illegal gratification from a diamond merchant.

On November 2, 1946, Mr. Mahendra Kumar Mohanlal Panalal, a City diamond merchant, gave information that a Sub-Inspector was demanding gratification other than legal remuneration from him, so that no action may be taken against him in connection with a motor accident in which he was involved and which the Police Officer was investigating.

On November 3, 1946, the complainant, who was given a sum of Rs. 450 in marked currency notes met the officer by appointment at Tardeo in front of the Central Studio and paid the illegal gratification. Shortly thereafter, the Sub-Inspector was searched by officers of the Anti-corruption Branch and the marked money was recovered.

Pending disposal of the charge against him, the Sub-Inspector has been suspended from service."

MISSING S. I. FOUND IN CALCUTTA

Sub-Inspector Shivanand Nadkarni of the Maharbhouri Police who disappeared from his residence on Monday last has been traced at Calcutta.

Inquiries made at Police Headquarters reveal that he will be brought to Bombay shortly.

Following Nadkarni's sudden disappearance the Bombay Police organised an extensive search to find him. His relatives had also advertised in newspapers asking for his whereabouts.

Ensuing Municipal Elections

The Curfew and other restrictions in the City have made election propaganda difficult. Sir Behram N. Karanjia, has, therefore, in a motion sponsored by him requested the Mayor of Bombay to impress upon the Bombay Government, the need to postpone the ensuing Municipal general elections.

SERVICES' WEEK TO START ON DEC. 14

The Defence Member, Sardar Baldev Singh, stated on October 9 "between the Army and the People there must develop relations of friendliness and esteem. The Armed forces cannot be cut off from the people and the people must look on the Armed Forces as their own."

Here in Bombay the public will have a grand opportunity of getting to know the three Services between December 14 to 19. On December 14 the 2nd Royal Battalion the Sikh Regiment are trooping the colour, and on December 16, 17, 18 and 19 a Services Exhibition and Tattoo are being staged. All these events take place on the Esplanade Maidan.

You will see the 'disciplined civilian" at close quarters which will give you an opportunity to develop your sense of patriotism and increase that deep respect which all good citizens have for their Armed Forces. These events deserve all the support that the citizens of Bombay can give and we hope everyone will make an effort to visit the Esplanade Maidan on these dates. The younger generation will be delighted to hear that the Committee is reserving the dress rehearsal on December 14, entirely for children There will be no charges.

Box offices for the Tattoo are opening on Monday December 2, at the Army Navy Stores Ltd. and Messrs. Whiteaway and Laidlaw, where seats may be booked at prices to suit all pockets. There will also be unlimited promenade accommodation on the ground for spectators at a cost of 4 annas per head. A small charge of annas 2 is being made to enter the Exhibition. All proceeds, after clearing expenses which are being kept to a minimum, both from the Tattoo and Exhibition, are being given to the Poppy Day Appeal Fund for 1946 which, as everybody knows, is for the benefit of ex-British and Indian soldiers

TEACHERS ON STRIKE TO PREACH UNITY

LAHORE, Nov. 30, (UPI.) Thirty-one thousand district board teachers in the Punjab will resort to strike from December 1 if their demands are not conceded.

This decision was reiterated by Mr. Virendra, President of the Provincial Teachers' Conference as a press conference yesterday

The teachers demands include the immediate introduction of the recently revised scales of pay, suitable increament in the new scales according to the period of service.

It may be recalled that the Government of the Punjab have allotted a sum of Rs. 27 lakhs as grant-in-aid to district boards to defray the increased expenditure as would be necessitated by the introduction of the revised scales of pay.

The teachers have also decided to spread themselves into the villages during the period of the strike and preach communal harmony.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB'S EXPERIMENTAL PRODUCTIONS

The Amateur Dramatic Club noted for its past productions like "Time & The Conaways" and "The Blight Spirt" have scheduled four experimental productions for the coming season; The first of which "Three One Act Plays". "The Perfec Marriage". By Leonard White. "The Mask By H. M. Hardwood & F. Tennyson Jesse. "The Dear Departed" By Stanley Houghton, will be staged today (Sunday), 10 a.m., at The New Empire Theatre.

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AUSTRALIA PILES UP 595 FOR 5 WICKETS

Hassett And Miller In Another Grand Partnership

McCool Well Nigh To Century: Unsatisfactory Day For M.C.C

BRISBANE, NOV. 30 (REUTER): CONTINUING THEIR FIRST INNINGS AGAINST THE M.C.C. IN THE TEST MATCH AT BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA HAD SCORED 595 RUNS FOR THE LOSS OF FIVE WICKETS AT CLOSE OF PLAY TODAY. THE AUSTRALIAN CAPTAIN DON BRADMAN, WAS CLEAN BOWLED BY EDRICH WHEN HE HAD SCORED 1. RUNS. ADDING 25 RUNS TO HIS OVERNIGHT SCORE.

TODAY'S PLAY WAS MARKED BY TWO MORE PARTNERSHIPS, EXCEEDING HUNDRED RUNS EACH, IN WHICH HASSETT (128). MILLER (79) AND MCCOOL STILL BATTING (92) WERE CONCERNED.

Norman Preston, Reuter's special correspondent, comments: "It was an unsatisfactory day for England and emphasises weakness in wicket-keeping".

NEW RECORD.

The sun has shone brilliantly since the early hours of this morning presaging another scorching day for England in the field. Bedser slept until 8-30 and though still not feeling best is playing to-day and took the first over

Fierce arguments took place to-day in England team's headquarters among the people other than the team over the Ikin-Bradman incident yesterday. Many former Australian cricketers consider that Ikin made a perfect catch. But the fact remains that Bradman is still batting.

Bradman when 169 this morning, equalled the highest score ever made in a test at Brisbane by E. Hendren (England) in 1929

The Bradman-Hassett partnership established a new Australian third-wicket record against England.

Bedser who opened the bowling, conceded three runs in his first over whereafter Hammond chatted with Bedser undoubtedly asking him how he felt.

Bradman with a single to mid-on off the second ball of Voce's first over made the partnership of 250 which is the highest third-wicket stand for Australia against England, beating the previous 249 by Bradman and Stanley McCabe at Melbourne in 1937.

BIG CROWD

Twenty Thousand spectators saw Bradman, when 165, edge Bedser luckily through the slips to the boundary, but Bradman made a grand forcing stroke through the covers in Bedser's next over. Umpire Scott twice no-balled Bedser who did not produce yesterday's venom. When Voce was no-balled Bradman released one of his old-time slashes that sent the ball hurtling to the boundary. Voce bumped the next ball and Bradman treated it in a similar fashion, the over yielding ten runs.

The partnership when 263 established a new third wicket stand in the England vs Australia tests beating the previous record of 262 by Walter Hammond and Douglas Jardine for England at Melbourne in the 1928-29 tour

Wright replaced Voce when the score was 320 conceding only a single to Bradman in his first over.

BRADMAN BOWLED

Hammond completed a double bowling change when the Australians were 321. Edrich relieving Bedser at the other end. Bedser's bowling analysis was then 4/0/18/0.

The move brought England a success when Edrich clean bowled Bradman with his fourth ball one run later.

Umpire Scott signalled a wide for Edrich's first ball, but Edrich developed great speed in his fourth delivery which probably swung slightly from the off and pierced Brandman's defence. Bradman played half forward a defence stroke, but was deceived by the pace and swing.

Bradman who batted for 5 1/4 hours looked very pleased stopping to chat to Voce, as he made for the dressing room

Bradman hit 19 fours in an innings which was a curious mixture memorable for so many indifferent strokes at the beginning but complete return to the old Don before he finished. To-day he produced his best strokes, and people began to wonder whether he would beat Len Hutton's individual Test record score of 364

Miller took half an hour to settle down, then he latecut and straight drove Bedser for a four and two respectively Hassett crept to 97, then popped up a ball from Wright just short of Edrich at silly midoff. Hassett and Miller remained together until lunch when the Australians had added 79 to-day. Hassett then still required two more runs for his century. He had continued his passive resistance adding only 17 runs in 90 minutes to-day.

The third wicket stand produced 276 in as many minutes, Hassett's share to-day being 3 in 34 minutes.

HASSETT COMPLETES FIRST CENTURY.

During the interval, Bradman said that he was bowled off the pads. Edrich and Wright were the bowlers after lunch when 25,000 people were present. Wright posted Edrich and Ikin as sentries at silly mid-off and mid-on positions to Hassett.

Hassett cut the last ball of Wright's over for three, and reached 102 in just under five and three quarter hours, in his first test century. Hassett's previous best in test cricket was 56 at Lord's in 1938.

Wright bowled splendidly without any luck. He kept troubling Hassett and should have had his wicket when 108. Hammond of all people dropped a catch in the first slip after getting both hands to the ball on the right side. The total then was 380. Without addition to this score Hassett had another 'life', Bedser at square leg failing to take a catch similar to the one he held yesterday at a second attempt.

Compton was the unlucky bowler. Between these two Hassett escaped. Miller thrilled the crowd by a straight, magnificent six landing on the stand roof, and then with a single off Compton completed his fifty in 82 minutes. Hammond delayed requisitioning the new ball because Wright and Compton were bowling so well.

At this stage the communications between the scorers and the score board broke down and the details shown were wrong in many instances. At 414, Voce and Bedser bowled with the third new ball of the match and Ikin was applauded for an excellent piece of fielding when Miller glanced Bedser to short fine leg. Bedser was again noballed twice in one over and Hammond walked from the slip to mid-on to speak to vice-captain Yardley possibly asking him to detect what Bedser was doing wrong. It was noticed Yardley proceeded to watch Bedser carefully.

AUSTRALIA (First Innings):

S. Barnes c Bedser b Wright	31
A. Morris c Hammond b Bedser	2
Don Bradman b Edrich	187
Hassett c Hardley b Bedser	128
Miller lbw Wright	79
McCool (not out)	92
Johnson (not out)	47
Extras	29
Total (for five wickets) at close	595

Fall of wickets, one for nine, two for 46, three for 322, four for 428, five for 465.

Bowling analysis:—
Voce 28/9/92/0
Bedser 37/3/150/2
Wright 37/4/135/2
Edrich 23/2/98/1
Yardley 13/1/47/0
Ikin 2/0/24/0
Compton 6/0/20/0.

Poona Athletics Discuss Throw Record

POONA, Nov. 30. (A.P.I.) J.V. Pendharkar from S.P. College established a new record for Poona colleges in the Inter-Collegiate Athletic Sports in Discuss Throw yesterday when he flung the disc. over a distance of 96 feet, six inches. The previous record of 91 feet, seven inches also stood in his name.

(Continued from Col. 4)

Umrigar batting	21
Rangnekar batting	30
Extras	8
Total (for 4 wickets)	237

FALL OF WICKETS:— 1/32, 2/34, 3/181 and 4/185.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mansingh	13	1	36	0
Mubarak Ali	16	5	47	1
Ranvirsinghji	17	1	59	3
Jadeja	7	0	28	0
Vijesingh	2	0	12	0
Oza	3	0	25	0
Samarsinghji	3	1	9	0
K. Mankad	2	0	13	0

Nawanagar Dismissed Cheaply

Merchant's Fourth Consecutive Century In Ranji Trophy

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Nawanagar (First Innings) 69
Bombay (First Innings) for 4 wkts. 237

When Bombay met Nawanagar at the Brabourne Stadium this morning it was their fifth encounter in the Ranji Trophy.

After losing on the first three occasions at Poona, Nawanagar and Bombay respectively, Bombay won comfortably against their rivals on their home ground at Jamnagar. When stumps were drawn Nawanagar were placed in a position from which not even the vagaries of cricket are likely to succeed in depriving Bombay of the opportunity to register their first win over Nawanagar in Bombay.

Batting first the visitors were dismissed just before lunch, leaving enough time to bowl but one over during which Vijay Merchant and Ibrahim, Bombay's opening pair, scored one run each. The poor total for which the visitors were dismissed was indeed no surprise at all. But what had once—when the shine had worn off a little without any batsman being dismissed—seemed to be the indication of a score not quite as poor as the one registered by them, was negatived by the inexperienced facing of their batsmen, save Ranvirsinhji who salvaged an otherwise entirely mediocre combination.

One is tempted to believe that the home team might have earned its success earlier had Phadkar not failed to attack the wicket in his very first over. He atoned for this, however, by taking three really good catches any one of which might have been either ignored by a player less enterprising or dropped by a fieldsman less alert.

The visitors' innings were brief, but even that short knock was sufficient for the Bombay side either to drop or miss three chances, none of which was really difficult. First, with the score at one Tarapore at gully, did not make any convincing attempt at a low catch not very far to his right. Thus Phadkar was deprived of that early wicket on which he thrives. Umrigar came next, letting off Ranvirsinhji in his twenties, at short fine leg. Uday, who already had one clean catch to his credit, did not get down properly to a low catch in front of his left toe. This time it was Umrigar's turn to suffer.

Modi's bowling performance in this innings came in the nature of a softened revelation. He swung the ball in for a considerable period, and was always, potentially, the most menacing bowler. Phadkar was nowhere near his true self, save during his brief second spell. Indeed, with a better sense of direction and a greater amount of control, Modi might well solve the problem of sharing the attack with Phadkar at the other end, now that the latter's policy of using the outswing as a stock ball might combine well with that of the Test players in-swing.

Of the visitors' batsmen only Ranvirsinhji, stayed at the crease sufficiently long to enable one to formulate on opinion. He played all the bowlers with the middle of his bat most of the time, but the position of his side did not allow him to make as many strokes as he might otherwise have wished to. His innings was patient, if under somewhat painful circumstances, not quite skilful. He came in at the fall of the first wicket and was the eighth batsman to return to the pavilion. As for the rest, there was hardly any opposition to an atack which even at its summit must be regarded as not considerably greater than mediocre.

Then shortly before the lunch interval it was the home side's turn to use the wicket.

This was Merchant's first serious innings in the country after his return from England. A few anticipated the observation of some change in him, but, indeed, few could have been prepared for the sense of tiredness that was present in his batting. He lacked that firmness and assertion that has made the Brabourne Stadium a store-house for the treasure of his strokes. The fluency and spontaneity, that has made him a terror of all bowlers less than first-rate was absent until he had reached his hundred and even then it was apparently fatal. To say that he gave a chance at 18 is to say little unless it be told that it was possibly one of the worst strokes he has made in his glorious and illustrious first class career. He attempted to drive Ranvirsinhji and connected so badly that he offered a chance somewhat low, forward and to the left of Mankad fielding at short-extra cover. He did, however, execute a late-cut, that apart from being by far the best stroke of the day, was of the highest class. Once he had completed his fourth consecutive century in the Ranji Trophy—the other three being his 278 against Holkar, 234 not out against Sind and 171 against Baroda—he systematically proceeded to throw away his wicket.

Ibrahim, Vijay's first partner, was dismissed off the very next ball after Vijay had offered the chance, in a manner so similar as to be almost identical.

Modi who came next knew very little of the sharp break-back that pierced his backward defence. Uday, the next man, helped his brother to add 147 for the third wicket before stepping far too much across a ball on his leg stump in an attempt to glance Mubarak Ali. This is the second time that the Merchant brothers were concerned in a partnership of any significance, the last which produced 143 runs, incidentally being against the same side in Bombay in 1939.

Rangnekar embarked upon an adventure of ascertaining the 'bona fides' of some fieldsmen standing in particular positions. His two chances during his brief stay ranged from the somewhat difficult to the 'sitter', both in the short leg positions. He did, however, hit a sixer in the East Stands, which in a certain measure served to revive interest during the last few minutes of the day. He made quite an interesting stroke which he chased a bumper from Ranvirsinhji well above his head to the fine leg boundary to signal the second century.

Umrigar, for a young, promising cricketer making his debut in the Ranji Trophy, should not have made the stroke he did in mistiming a ball behind Mansinh, fielding at short square leg; but then he might have played for a googly instead of the innocent leg-break.

When summing up, mention must be made of Ranvirsinh who bowled very well, indeed, to deserve all the three wickets he got, including those of Vijay Merchant and Modi. There are however, a few things that he should do well to learn. Change in pace pays only when it is either unperceived by the batsman or being perceived is not treated with the respect it deserves. The violent oscillation from the bumper to the well-flighted googly will succeed against those only whose wickets are not worth having. He has both flight and spin, and even of direction he is not utterly ignorant. He will do well, therefore, to discard his tactics which remain at the moment of a variety cheaply reminiscent of the Blitzkrieg.

The wicket appeared to have, at least from the stands, more life in it than the usual Brabourne Stadium is credited with. The ball rose to stump height which is as beneficent for the batsman to make those two attractive strokes—the hook and the square cut—as for the bowler to force the batsman into an error.

Indeed, Modi's wicket might not have been possible on the Brabourne wicket of old.

The following are the scores:+

NAWANAGAR (First Innings)

Jadeja lbw b Modi	12
Oza c Tarapore b Phadkar	6
Ranvirsinhji c Phadkar b Umrigar	31
Tadevendrasinghji c Phadkar b Modi	2
Samarsinghji c U. M. Merchant b Balooch	1
K. Mankad lbw b Umrigar	0
Vajesingh c Phadkar b Umrigar	3
Jayendrasinghji lbw b Modi	0
Mubarak Ali b Modi	0
Mehta (not out)	1
Mansingh b Modi	6
Extras	7
Total	69

FALL OF WICKETS:— 1/17, 2/26, 3/37 4/46, 5/51, 6/57, 7/62, 8/62 9/62 and 10/69.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Phadkar	10	3	17	1
V. Merchant	3	2	1	0
Umrigar	11	7	10	3
Modi	12.5	4	25	5
Balooch	4	1	9	1

BOMBAY (First Innings)

V. M. Merchant c Oza b Ranvirsingh	121
Ibrahim c Mankad b Ranvirsingh	10
Modi b Ranvirsingh	0
U. M. Merchant b Mubarak Ali	47

(Continued in Col 2)

Menon For Moscow Again

To Resume Talks With Molotov On Official Basis

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (Reuter):— Reuter' learns that Mr. K. P. S. Menon, Agent-General for India in China and Member of the Indian Delegation to the United Nations, has been asked by the Indian Government to proceed to Moscow after the close of the General Assembly to continue on an official level conversations with the Soviet Government preparatory to the establishment of the diplomatic missions between India and Russia.

It will be recalled that Mr. Menon's namesake, Mr. Krishna Menon, saw the Russian Foreign Minister, M. Vyacheslav Molotov, informally in London about two months ago and again at M. Molotov's Long Island residence on the subject. The conversations which he had with the Soviet Foreign Minister will, it is understood, now be taken up on an official basis by Mr. K. P. S. Menon.

2 German Commanders To Hang

ROME, Nov. 30, (A. P. A.): A British War Crimes Tribunal today condemned to death by shooting Col-General Eberhard Von Mackenson and Lt.-Genl. Kurt Maelitzer.

The two German commanders were found guilty of the reprisal massacre of 335 Italians in Rome's Ardeatine caves in 1943.

DARLAN'S SON WEDS U.S. PHYSICIAN

WARM SPRINGS, Georgia, Nov. 30 (U.P.A.): It was announced today that Alain Darlan, son of the assassinated French Admiral Jean Darlan, and Miss Phylis Kellum, a physician at the Warm Springs clinic, were maried Wednesday in a quiet ceremony at the bride's nearby home.

Aged 32, Darlan has been under treatment here for over two years. He came here at the invitation of the late President Roosevelt after he contracted infantile paralysis.

Darlan sat during the ceremony but was able to walk afterward with the aid of crutches. Mrs. Darlan is of French descent.

Challenge To Supporters Of Indian Radicals

LONDON, Nov. 30 (Reuter): The Labour Party of the North London Borough of Saint Pancras is to be challenged on its recent decision to give official support to the Radical Democratic Party of India.

Mrs. E. Denington, Member of the London County Council and one of the Labour Party members, not present when the Saint Pancras branch made the decision, told Reuter to-day that she had informed the Party Secretary that she would object to the decision at the Branch's next meeting.

Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, General Secretary of the India League and personal representative of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is a prominent member of the Saint Pancras Labour Party.

Shanghai Rioters Fired On

SHANGHAI, Nov. 30, (Reuter): Serious rioting occurred here today after the arrest of a number of hawkers. A mob attempted to rescue them and attacked the police station. The police then opened fire causing casualties.

The situation remains tense. The authorities blame Communists for the casualties.

AMRITSAR CONGRESSMAN RELEASED

LAHORE, Nov. 30, (A.P.I.): The Punjab Government passed orders to-day for the release of Omparkash 'alias' "Om", a Congress worker of Amritsar who was sentenced to one and a half years rigorous imprisonment under the defence of India Rules in March last in connection with the I.N.A. agitation.

Assault On Jap Ex-minister

RANGOON, Nov. 30, (API): U. Tun Aung, ex-Minister in the Japanese sponsored "Free Burma" Government was assaulted by a drunken man near the local bazaar yesterday evening. The assailant was nabbed by passersby. U Tun Aung has been admitted to the hospital.

Yamni In Place Of Chundrigar

BOMBAY, Nov. 30, (API): Mr. Abdullah Muhamad Yamni has been declared a member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly from the Ahmedabad City Muhammadan (Urban) Constituency in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. I. Chundrigar, (now Commerce Member) Interim Government.)

Modern Soil Conservation Methods Prove Value On American Farms

Good crop rotation and livestock management programmes combined with a complete soil conservation programme have greatly improved the fertility and productiveness of many American farms, particularly in the corn and small grains region around Des Moines, in the midwestern state of Iowa.

A typical farm, where these modern agricultural methods have proved their worth, is the farm of Chris Jensen near Audubon, a small city of 2,500 population located about 80 miles west of Des Moines. The soil map of the farm shows moderate slopes ranging from 3 to 5 per cent and rolling slopes ranging from 5 to 18 per cent. There are three principal soil types, but the bulk of it is Marshall silt loam.

The oddly-shaped fields, which follow the contour of the land, interspersed with terraces, buffer strips and grassed waterways have led strangers from the city and even old-fashioned farmers to call the Jensen farm a "crazy quilt" farm. And so, in truth, does the pattern of his farming appear on a chart. However, to Jensen and hundreds of Iowans who are farming the modern way, everything in that crazy quilt pattern helps save precious top-soil, conserves water and prevents erosion and the formation of gullies. The unusual layout means increased yields of corn (maize) for animal feed, oats, and a heavier, thicker growth of nutritious grasses and legumes which, in turn, mean more and higher quality pork, beef, milk and eggs.

COMPARISON OF YIELDS

The often-heard criticism that too much land is taken out of production and that farming such oddly-shaped fields is a nuisance can best be answered by Jensen, who in a recent interview declared, "I would farm no other way."

Jensen's farm is two and a quarter miles northeast of Audubon. He moved there in 1935 and started the "face lifting" in connection with a long-time soil conservation plan in 1939. As a comparison of yields, the land formerly produced 75 bushels of corn and 45 bushels of oats to the acre. These averages have now been increased to 100 bushels of corn and close to that quantity of oats in the best of crop years.

Jensen had one 10-acre field of contoured corn (that is, corn planted on land that had been plowed horizontally along slopes to hinder water run-off and erosion) which yielded 137 bushels per acre in 1944 in the official state contest conducted by the Iowa Corn and Small Grain Association. This yield, the third highest in the state that year for corn grown on the contour, was made on ground where sod and a covering of barnyard manure had been turned under. No commercial fertilizer was used.

As for oats, Jensen says 1945 was his best year in a long time. He had an average yield per acre of 95 bushels.

Jensen currently has turned much of his land over to production of certified brome grass seed, a grass having large spikelets, and grown for forage. He is producing a Fischer strain developed by Iowa State College, and last year produced 250 pounds to the acre on 25 acres. He received for the grass seed approximately 40 cents (Rs. 1-5as) per lb. Moreover, this grass can be grown on many of the soil-conserving strips of land between the row crops.

VARIOUS DEVICES USED

There is nothing revolutionary about the devices Jensen uses, but he has combined them skilfully to achieve maximum yield and soil protection.

Terraces are used on the steeper slopes, at or near the crowns of hills. These level off the land enough to keep the soil in place and hold sufficient rain water for the crops. The nine terraces on the farm total two miles in length.

Where the land is only gently sloped, "buffer strips" take the place of terracing. Long, narrow strips of grass are left between row crops, with both the rows and buffer strips following the contour of the land. The strips are sufficient to hold the soil above them in place, and keep gullie from forming. Let from year to year, they also serve as guide lines for plowing on the contour.

At a few points, terrace outlets (narrow gutters sown with grass) run down the hills from terrace to terrace, to carry off rain water which the terraces cannot absorb. These lead into waterways, winding across the lowest land, which carry excess water into near-by brooks. The waterways are heavily planted in grass so that their soil cannot erode, and vary in width from 16 to 25 feet according to the amounts of water they may have to carry.

Jensen also leaves belts of grass 16 feet at both ends of the rows in fields which he plows and plants in corn and oats. These "turn strips" allow enough room for cultivating machinery to be turned around at the ends of the rows, and become useful grazing areas instead of being left to erode.

Jensen estimated that he had from 15 to 18 acres in use as turn strips, buffer strips, waterways, terracing and outlets. Sometimes the uniformed refer to this as a "waste of cropland," he said, but in reality it is highly important in developing sound farming practices. Since all this land is planted, like some of the fields, in grasses and legumes, it provides a sizeable addition to his hay crop.

The brome grass is planted with alfalfa in order to tie down the soil and because the alfalfa provides nitrogen both for the brome grown with it and for corn or oats which may be planted in the same areas in later years. Since the brome grass grows several inches above the alfalfa, the brome seed can be harvested separately by setting the combine high enough to clear the alfalfa but catch the grass tops. After the seed is taken, the fields can be used for hay or pasture.

On the waterways and turn strips, the first hay crop is taken between the second and third cultivation of corn, if time can be spared to do it. This permits the maximum amount of hay to be harvested before it is mired down by cultivating machinery turning on it or crossing it repeatedly.

Later after both the grass seed and the corn and oats have been harvested, Jensen turns his cattle and hogs into the fields to clean up the stalks and any corn which was missed or dropped by the machine picker. The livestock also feeds on the remains of the alfalfa and grass in the waterways, buffer strips, and turn strips.

FIVE-YEAR ROTATION FOLLOWED

Like most progressive United States farmers, Jensen rotates crops on each part of his growing fields, but without disturbing the permanent layout of terraces, buffer strips, and waterways. The crop rotation followed is two years of corn, one year of oats with brome and alfalfa seeded on the same ground later in the year, then alfalfa and brome for two years before returning to corn. This five-year rotation is carried on normally in all six fields on the farm. By this system, one field is in retirement each year. This rotation is out of balance, temporarily, on the Jensen farm because of the present emphasis on brome seed production.

Jensen, for the past four years a member of the State of Iowa Soil Conservation Committee, says Iowa's good soil needs the best of management with a good rotation.

That these modern methods of farming being applied in Iowa are successful is proved by the current estimates of a record crop of nearly 700,000,000 bushels of corn for the state of Iowa this year, an average yield throughout the state of 61 bushels to the acre!—USIS.

EXPORT OUTLOOK

The export outlook for American cotton is considered best in Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Spain. The Department estimated that Italy held only 400,000 bales at the beginning of the present crop season equivalent to about five months supply. Stocks in Belgium are estimated about equal with only three to four months requirements.

Reviewing the situation in eastern European areas, the Department said that most cotton held in Poland at the end of July was imported from Russia Sweden, with a supply equal to eight months, recently reported it had arranged a loan to Russia which will be paid off through shipments of raw materials

The report indicated that the prospects for the resumption of private trading with Japan are brighter for early next spring but said that no definite word had been received yet on the opening of cotton trading with the American zone of Germany.

Traders expressed the opinion that the nearby term market hinges upon the coal strike and other outside developments but over the long range some market technicians are confident of an eventual rise to the 35-cent line.

MADRAS RACE TO BE RUN ON DEC. 4

MADRAS, Nov. 30. (A. P. I.): The Secretary of the Madras Race Club, in a further communique to the press states that the races advertised for Thursday, (Dec. 5) will now held on Wednesday, (Dec. 4).

Worth Street Cloth Market Steady

NEW YORK, Nov. 29, (UPA). Trading on the Worth Street cotton cloth market was quiet today which millmen said reflected the post-holiday feeling and the desire to wait for the price pattern to take definite shape.

In wool fabrics, fine worsteds were in strong demand though new bookings were moderate.

United States Gold Stock Reaches New High Level

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29, (UPA.) The Federal Reserve Board today reported, that money circulation for the week ending November 27, increased by dol. 126,000,000 (M) to a record of dol. 28,815,000,000

The report stated that the gold stock increased dol. 8,000,000 to dol. 20,469,000,000, the highest level since February 28, 1945.

HEDGE SELLING APPEARS IN NEW YORK COTTON MARKET AT 31 CENT LEVEL

NEW YORK, Nov. 29, (UPA). On the New York Cotton Exchange today, trading was dull and reatureless.

The volume was the smallest for some time. It was estimated around 100,000 bales as compared to 140,000 on Wednesday.

The market swayed with small orders either way but maintained an overtone of steadiness. Traders were unaggressive either way pending the coal strike developments and the Government mid-November farm parity price which was published after the close.

As expected, the farm parity price showed a rise of 62 points to a new record nigh of 26.29 cents for middling 7/8 cotton on the farm.

The market opened two to 21 higher. It edged upwards irregular achieving maximum gains from 29 to 43 in the last hour. A last minute increase in realizing and hedge selling pared the gains but the market was still up nine to 23 points at the close.

As nearby March again approached the 31 cent line, hedge selling increased noticeably.

SOUTHERN SALES

Commenting on the recent increase in sales in southern markets, spot merchants reiterated the theory that smaller producers are utilizing the upturns to market holdings, impelled partially by the desire to secure cash for the approaching holiday season.

The larger producers, however, are reported still marketing conservatively, anticipating higher prices later in the season when the statistical position of the commodity is expected to forcibly reassert itself.

FOREIGN COMPETITORS

The Department of Agriculture estimated the world stock of cotton last July 31st at 23,700,000 bales as compared to last year's record high of 28,100,000 bales. The Department said the leading competitors of American cotton in foreign markets will be Brazil and Russia both of which have large carryovers. It said the India is not considered a leading competitor except for the Japanese trade because of the ban on exports of desirable staple lengths.

The Department said the largest cotton stocks are held by foreign users located in the United Kingdom where the supply is estimated at nearly 2,000,000 bales, equal to 15 months requirements. Additionally Britain owned about 450,000 bales abroad mainly located in Brazil

GOOD DEMAND FOR PEPPER

NEW YORK, Nov. 29, (UPA): Several export and import firms today reported that the restoration of private trading between the United States and the Netherlands East Indies is showing much progress.

They said though the volume is small, it is growing steadily since private exporting of certain East Indies products was authorized October 1st and further expansion is expected when international controls are relaxed on other products.

They said that Nethpperlands authorities are presently accepting private bids for gums tapioca, mace, citronella oil, and peper.

They said that a fair quantity of Malabar pepper was sold recently by a number of importers and that some Lampong (Netherlands Indies) pepper was shipped to Rotterdam for cleaning and grading to meet United States standards. The price of pepper is high and several thousand tons are needed here. With Europe bidding actively for pepper importers thought the prices may well be maintained for some time.

NEW YORK SEED PRICES

NEW YORK, Nov. 29. (UPA) The following were closing prices of seeds in the New York market today.

Black pepper (Lampong)—70 to 75 cents per pound (nominal).

Castor seeds—250 to 270 dollars per long ton F.O.B. Brazilian ports.

Cottonseed—65 to 100 dollars per ton at Memphis depending on quality.

Flaxseed (linseed) — 7.25 dollars per bushel at Minneapolis

Groundnuts—Virginia medium 19 cents per pound F.O.B. point of shipment.

Linseed oil—34.8 cents per pound in tank cars

Daggers Whipped Out

Patna Students Stage Demonstration Against Prof. Bari

PATNA, Nov. 30, (API): An attempt was made to manhandle Prof. Abdul Bari President of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee, yesterday evening at the Patna Junction Railway Station by some students and uniformed volunteers

Prof. Bari while waiting at the platform last evening to take the train for Asansol found a number of his co-villagers being brought there along with many others it is stated, for being sent to Bengal. When he was talking to some of them, he was surrounded by a hostile crowd consisting of students and uniformed volunteers and daggers were whipped out by some volunteers.

Prof. Bari, however, remained calm and went on arguing with the crowd. Fearing an assault some of his friends informed the Police and forced their way through the crowd and dragged him inside the railway enquiry office. Before the arrival of the Police the volunteers and most of the members of the crowd dispersed.

ALL-INDIA HARIJAN SESSION

Kripalani May Inaugurate Annual Session At Delhi

NEW DELHI, Nov. 30, (A. P. I.): The All-India Harijan League will hold its annual session in Delhi on Feb. 22 and 23, with Mr. Hem Chander Nashker, ex-Mayor of Calcutta, in the Chair. The session will, according to an announcement made by the Secretary of the League, consider in particular 'The Muslim League's and the Schedule Caste Federations propaganda against the Congress and the attempts made by these bodies to Coerce Harijans to change their religion". The Congress President, Acharya Kripalani, is expected to open the session.

Among those who are expected to attend are C. Rajagopalachariar, Sardar Baldev Singh, Mr. N. M. Joshi, and Mr. Muniswami Pillai.

Mr. M. L. Yatri, President, and Mr Amin Chand Bhagat, General Secretary, of the League met the Congress President today.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEES

NEW DELHI, Nov. 30 (APA): Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Labour Member, in the course of his presidential address at the States Labour Ministers' Conference in New Delhi yesterday referred to the Government of India's proposal to establish a National Industrial Committee on coal mining.

He said that this proposal had already been circulated to the States. "It is our intention," he added, "to set up National Industrial Committees for other industries as well, particularly for plantations and textiles. Other legislative measures which we have in view relate to the regulation of working conditions for employees in shops and for transport workers."

"We have also set up a committee to inquire into the wages of coalminers. This Committee for the present will concern itself mostly with workers in Bihar, Bengal and Central Provinces.

French 'Reds' Move For New Coalition Govt.

PARIS, Nov. 30, (Reuter): Leaders of the French Communist and Socialist Parties met today for "exploratory talks" on the possibility of forming a new Coalition Government now that Communists are the largest party in the French Assembly.

Both sides maintained silence afterwards and a communique merely reported that Socialists questioned the Communists on their Government programme and the methods they intended to apply

AID AGAINST IRAN GOVT. PROMISED

TEHERAN Nov. 30, (UPA): (Delayed) — Radio Tabriz said today that Azerbaijan leader, Jaffar Pishevari has sent congratulations to the Azerbaijanis who had "repelled a Central Gerdarme attack inflicting heavy casualties at Kharkis" and promised "all Azerbaijan armed assistance in the struggle against the minions of the unprincipled central government."

Bulgaria, Hungary To Resume Relations

SOFIA, Nov. 30 (UPA): The Government announced today that Bulgaria Government has decided to restore diplomatic relations with Hungary.

Viceroy And Party Fly To London To-day

(Continued from Page 9.)

Baldev Singh, Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan will conduct their main talks with members of the Cabinet Mission—Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. A. V. Alexander—but the Prime Minister will also concern himself with some of their talks and the Cabinet as a whole will be watching the situation closely.

Pandit Nehru and his entourage are to stay at Dorchester Hotel in Park Lane where Sardar Baldev Singh will also have his headquarters, while Mr. Jinnah and his colleagues will be at Claridges Hotel in Mayfair.

Mr. R K. Nehru, Pandit Nehru's cousin who led his country's delegation to the Preparatory Trade Commission of the United Nations, has postponed his return to India for some days in order to be able to welcome Pandit Nehru in London.

Attlee To Play "Trump Card"?

LONDON, Nov. 30, (UPA): Prime Minister Clement Attlee, together with Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. A. V. Alexander, today, were believed to be holding a trump card which they planned to disclose during the London consultations as a last throw to break the Indian constitutional crisis.

It was learned this morning that the forthcoming talks would revolve around the "grouping system" which could emerge from the long terms proposals laid down by the British Cabinet Mission.

This "grouping system" was apparently the main bone of contention between the Congress Party, the Muslim League and the Sikhs.

TRUMP CARD

According to the Cabinet Mission's proposals, the Indian Constituent Assembly would comprise three sections. The question arose whether each of these sections would be called upon to form representative groups, and it was this question which would form the crux of the forthcoming London discussions. The British Cabinet's trump card, it was understood, would be a new interpretation of the grouping system.

Attlee, backed by the Cabinet Mission trio, would explain that the British Government's proposals left no choice in the matter of sectionising the Constituent Assembly, whereas any eventual grouping of these sections would be a matter of choice for each section.

Reliable informants said Prime Minister Attlee intended to spare no effort to dispel any apprehensions among minorities, and would aim at an agreement between Congress and the Muslim League for perpetual coalitions at the Centre and in the provinces based on constitutionally safeguarded fundamental rights of minorities.

"A SWEET PIE"—WILL IT SUIT INDIANS' PALATES?

The informants said Attlee and the Mission trio has expressed confidence in their endeavour.

Attlee's new interpretation was described as "sweet pie" which should prove appetising to the rival Indian factions whose acceptance would vie with the nursery rhyme "a dainty dish to be set before a king," when the Viceroy and the Indian Ministers lunch at Buckingham Palace on December 4th, on which date Pandit Nehru is scheduled to address the public in London at a meeting organised by the India League.

Jinnah Asks Muslims To Rally Round League

"Return All 35 League Candidates To Assembly", He Exhorts

KARACHI, Nov. 30 (A.P.I.): Mr. M. A. Jinnah addressing a largely attended public meeting here last night said that in view of the vital political developments in the country he was going to London where he would tackle the grave issues concerning Muslim India.

He urged Sind Muslims to work for solidarity and rally round the League by returning by all the 35 League candidates to the Sind Assembly. He warned them not to part with whatever power they had now in their possession and conduct a peaceful fight against Non-League Muslims. It was unfair said Mr. Jinnah for Hindus to adopt questionable methods and disrupt the League ranks Those fighting against the League were their enemies and Sind Muslims should beware of them. Mr. Jinnah said Islam did not teach them to oppress the weak. It was, therefore, their duty to protect the minority community in Sind.

The Premier, Mr. Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah, who also addressed the meeting said that despite all the machinations on the part of the Hindus to defeat his Ministry and to create disorder in Sind, he had kept the Sind Muslims in peace and prevented any disturbances. "So long as I am here there will be no disturbances in Sind. The Hindus are now disrupting our ranks and have extended even financial aid to Mr. G. M. Syed and his party to fight the League. I appeal to you not to be misguided, sink your differences and unite. Unite as solidly as the block of 22 Hindu members in the Assembly."

Collections for the relief of Bihar sufferers was made at the meeting.

India League To Welcome Nehru & Baldev Singh

LONDON, Nov. 30, (U.P.A.): An authoritative India League spokesman said the League is organizing an official reception for Pandit Nehru and Baldev Singh. Large numbers of League members carrying the Indian national tri-colour would greet the Ministers at Heathrow airport on Monday and meetings would be organized in London to be addressed by Nehru, the spokesman said.

It is also understood that Nehru would take advantage of his London visit to visit a Harley Street specialist for treatment of chronic lumbago.

"Times" Stresses Need Of Team-Work

LONDON, Nov. 30 (Reuter).

"The Times" today stresses that in inviting Hindu and Muslim leaders to accompany Lord Wavell to London, the British Government has no desire to delay the meeting of the Constituent Assembly.

"The Government and people of Britain have no other purpose in their Indian policy than that of handing over, power quickly and honourably to the administration which effectively represents the various Indian communities, and the conference in London has been planned solely to remove obstacles which at the moment seem to threaten successful execution of the British intentions" it declares.

"Reversal of the Congress Party's original refusal to join in the conference in London will be sincerely welcomed in this country.

"The immediate object of the discussions is to secure agreement between the Congress Party and the Muslim League on the precise interpretation of procedure laid down in the State Paper of May 16, for the Constituent Assembly, so that each may know what this procedure entails and may feel confident in the intention of the other to respect it" the paper adds. "Both have accepted te State Paper, but there have been reservations and refinements on the Congress Party's side which have confused the League and are directly responsible for Mr. Jinnah's refusal to send his represcentatives to the Constituent Assembly on Dec. 9. Communal feeling is now so bitter that discussion under Cabinet auspices in the calmer atmosphere of London offers the best chance of agreement" the paper adds.

"Underlying the immediate purpose of the discussions is the wider objecte of persuading representatives of both sides that the rapid progress of India to autonomy depends upon the team-work in the Central Government ,and that it is perfectly possible for ministers belonging to different communities to share the responsibility of administering a country.

"These ideas may take time to develop. But they are the only foundation of India's future progress."

THERE'S STILL A CHANCE!

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (Reuter): The "New York Herald Tribune" in a leading article, today, on the India conferences in London says: "The British will do ther utmost to persuade the political leaders of India to follow the paths of sanity. There is still a chance for Mr. Jinnah and the Hindus to become fathers of a great new nation. If they fail to grasp the opportunity they are likely to condemn their countrymen to literal hell on earth"

"New York Times" Pessimistic

NEW YORK, Nov. 29, (Reuter): The "New York Times" and "Herald Tribune" featured on first pages London despatches that Pandit Nehru has decided to accompany Lord Wavell to London. The 'Times' despatch added: "Even granting that both parties are represented in London, there is no assurance that a solution satisfactory to both sides can be found. Indeed the chances are fairly slim."

Japanese Reparations

No International Conference On Distribution

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (Reuter):—No international conference on distribution of Japanese reparations will be held, the United States acting Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, said at a press conference last night.

He said that Mr. Edwin W. Paolay, the United States Reparations Commissioner, must have been mistaken in announcing such a conference—as reported by authoritative quarters in Washington earlier yesterday.

UPROAR IN CHINESE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

NANKING, Nov 30, (Reuter): Catcalls, Scuffling and a threat to "beat up" a delegate marked today's fifth plenary session of the Chinese National Assembly debating China's Draft Constitution.

Bishop Paul Yu-pin, Roman Catholic Apostolic Vicar of Nanking who presided over the 1,180 delegates, had to use considerable tact to restore order.

The threat to beat the delegate was made after he had repeatedly heckled and interrupted a Mongolian Representative who was demanding that the racial minorities problem should be referred to a committee

SIX KNIFE ATTACKS IN CITY

(Continued from Page 3)

on aknada and carrying weapons in Tajiya as usual.

CURFEW IN ANKLESHWAR

ANKLESHWAR (Broach Dist.) Nov 30 (A.P.I.): The curfew which was introduced here on Saturday following the fatal stabbing of a Congress worker has been extended by another week

Four persons have been arrested in connection with the stabbing and remanded into police custody.

20 PERSONS ASKED TO QUIT AHMEDNAGAR

AHMEDNAGAR, Nov. 30 (A.P.I.): The District Magistrate of Ahmednagar has served notices on 20 persons of Sangamner, under section 46 (3) B of the Bombay District Police Act, asking them to remove themselves and reside at Jalgaon and Bijapur and 25 other persons have been asked to show cause why they should not be asked to remove themselves from Sangamner.

GWALIOR, Nov. 29 (A.P.I.): A 12-hour curfew has been imposed in Gwalior, following stabbing incidents in the city. The trouble, which has continued for the last two days, originated from the alleged stoning of a "Tazia" procession in which five persons were reported to have sustained minor injuries. The situation was immediately brought under control.

Four cases of knife-attacks and two of minor injuries were reported on Nov. 27 and 28 out of which two proved fatal.

COLLECTIVE FINES OF RS. 5,41,000 LEVIED

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30 (A.P.I.): The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta ,has imposed collective fines on the inhabitants of seven more areas in Calcutta for offences connected with the recent disturbances in the city.

Collective fines imposed on different localities in the city so far in this connection, now amounts to Rs. 5,41,000.

'ECONOMIST' CALLS IT ANACHRONISM

LONDON Nov. 29, (Reuter): It is an anachronism to hold the Indian inter-party talks in London at the moment says today's political and financial weekly review "The Economist."

"In Congress eyes at any rate," The Economist adds, "power in India has been handed over and its distribution is the question for solution peaceful or violent, between Indians themselves with the capital of India and not of Britain as the proper place for negotiation.

"Sympathy and moral support of the British public, irrespective of party, are due to Mr. Attlee's Government in whatever plan they devise for averting a terrible catastrophe."

NO ANNEXATION OF S.-W. AFRICA

U. N. O. COUNCIL'S EMPHATIC "NO" TO SMUTS

UNION PREMIER "HURT" AT INSULT TO NATIVES

Says Tribes Were Consulted, But Russia Questions Methods

LAKE SUCCESS, November 29. (U.P.A.): The South African proposal that it be permitted to annex South-West Africa was emphatically rejected by the United Nations Trusteeship sub-committee today which, however, expressed the hope that "an agreement between the United Nations and South Africa may hereafter be reached on the future status of that mandated territory", cables Stewart Hensley, United Press of America staff correspondent.

"Reuter" adds: The South African Premier, General Jan Smuts, today vigorously answered to the suggestions by United Nations delegates that the natives of the mandated territory of South Afdica were not capable of deciding whether they wished to be incorporated in the Union of South Africa.

"It is almost an insult to tell the inhabitants of South-West Africa that they are too under-developed and too childish to have the right to speak their thoughts and express their own wishes", he told the United Nations Trusteeship Sub-Committee which is considering South Africa's claim to incorporate the territory.

SHEER MADNESS

"I should be very sorry in the position I occupy as trustee for these people to go back and tell them what the answer of the United Nations is in spite of principles of self-determination that in spite of the expression continually used in the Charter that the wishes of the inhabitants should be consulted, the United Nations now say. 'You are not fit, you are too childish'.

"Those people have freely expressed their wishes and I think they are bound to be listened to and not simply waved aside".

General Smuts said that the natives had been consulted in a different way from the whites because respect had to be paid to their tribal institutions.

"To have brought all the natives together in consultation would have been sheer madness", he declared.

"We had to consult them by tribes through their own organisations".

RUSSIA BUTTS IN

M. Boris Stein (Russia) immediately replied: "The Soviet Delegation has no doubt some consultation really took place. We have doubts however about the methods employed.

"They do not form the necessary basis for the United Nations to agree that the consultations expressed the free will of the peoples of South West Africa

If the Government of South Africa could—as they repeatedly told us they did—explain to the people of South West Africa the difference between mandate trusteeship and incorporation. I am certain that General Smuts will find ways and means to explain to them why the United Nations found it necessary to reject annexation of South West Africa by the Union"

THREE RESOLUTIONS.

"The fact that General Smuts has agreed to vote for this proposal proves clearly that it leaves the door open to hope of future incorporation."

The Sub-Committee has before it three resolutions. Russia asks for rejection of South Africa's request and wants the General Assembly to "propose that the Government of South Africa submit a draft trusteeship agreement" and also expresses strong doubt that the "consultations" represent the freely expressed wishes of the inhabitants of South Africa.

The Indian and Cuban resolution which, like the Russian proposal, contains a clause saying that the Charter insists on mandated territories coming under the trusteeship system, asks that the General Assembly recommend that South West Africa be placed under the trusteeship system "and rejects any solution involving incorporation of South West Africa."

BRITAIN SUPPORTS S AFRICA

Britain's Arthur Bottomley said that the United Kingdom had supported South Africa in its case because the United Kingdom is not without experience in the problems involved.

The United Kingdom would have proceeded in exactly the same way as South Africa had done. "The United Kingdom delegation recognise that the figures presented to the United Nations by the South African Government overwhelmingly represent the wishes of a majority of the inhabitants of South West Africa". In the circumstances however and realising the difficulties outlined by General Smuts in giving adequate explanation to the inhabitants on the United Nations decision the United Kingdom would support the United States—Danish proposal."

The United States—Danish resolution was then adopted by 12 votes to six with only one abstention—the Phillipines

RESOLUTION.

The resolution reads, "The General Assembly having considered the statements of the delegation of the Union of South Africa regarding the question of incorporating the mandated trrritory of South West Africa into the Union; noting with satisfaction that the Union of South Africa by presenting this matter to the United Nations recognise the interest and concern of the United Nations in the matter of the future status of the territories now held under mandate; recalling that the Charter of the United Nations provides that Articles 77 and 79 of the trusteeship system shall apply to territories now under the mandate as may subsequently be agreed; Referring to the resolution of the General Assembly of February 9, 1946 in respect to placing the mandated territories under trusteeship and inviting the Union of South Africa to give further consideration to this invitation; Hopeful that an agreement between the United Nations and the Union of South Africa may hereafter be reached regarding the future status of the mandated territory in South West Africa; assured by the delegation of the Union of South Africa that pending such agreement the Union Government will continue to administer the territory as heretofore in the spirit of principles laid down in the mandate; Considers that the data before this General Assembly do not justify action of the General Assembly approving incorporation into South Africa of the mandated territory in South West Africa."

The Russian proposal was rejected by 10 votes to 2 with six abstentions (only Russia and Poland voted in favour).

The joint Indian-Cuban proposal was rejected by eleven votes to six with Russia and Poland abstaining.

The committee adjourned until Monday.

FRANCE BACKS SIAM.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29. (Reuter): France supported Siam's admission into the United Nations when the Security Council met here to-day.

A Siamese letter to the Security Council requested the withdrawal of its original complaint against France.

Siam's application for membership will go on the agenda of the next Security Council meeting, it was later announced

Vallabhbhai For Nagpur

NEW DELHI, Nov. 30 (A.P.I.): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel left this morning by air for Nagpur.

CHICAGO WHEAT

	CHICAGO Nov 29
January	2.09-1/4 to 2.09-1/4
March	2.04 to 2.04
May	1.92 to 1.92-1/8
July	1.75-1/2 to 1.75-1/2

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Nov. 30.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was closed to-day but the general feeling was good and privately Tata Steel Dfd shares were quoted at Rs. 2835.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Nov. 30.

The Bullion market was quietly steady with a moderate turnover. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 130/4. Ready gold business was reported at Rs. 97/4 and sovereigns were quoted at Rs 62/8.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Nov. 30.

The cotton market was fairly firm with moderate professional buying. Persistent rumours about the increase in ceiling prices and exports of 3/4 inch staple cotton, discouraged sellers.

The market opened at Rs. 466 for January delivery and advanced at Rs. 467/8 on increased buying. At this level there was some realising and January reacted at Rs. 466/8.

The market finally closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I C C Jan.	466	12	0
I C C March	475	8	0
I C C May	483	0	0
I C C July	490	12	0
I C C September	496	8	0

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

BOMBAY Nov. 29.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Jan.	464-1/2	461-3/4	463
March	472-1/2	470-1/2	471-1/2
May	480	478	479-1/4
July	487-1/2	485-1/2	487-1/4
Sept.	494	491-1/2	493-1/4
Karachi 4F Jan.	50/0/3	49 7 6	49/13/6

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton January Contract is 1305 cent points below New York January at Exchange rate 331.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, Nov. 30.

Tata Ordinary 513; Tata Deferred 2845; Indian Iron 48/12; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 40/2; Bombay Dyeing 2677/8; Central India 415; Gokak 378/12; Kohineer 913/12; Simplex 431/8; Andhra Valley 1852/8; Tata Hydro 208/12; Tata Power 1935; Associated Cement 235/8; Belapur 356/4; Bombay Burma (Old) 677/8.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Nov. 30.

The produce market was steady with moderate business Castorseeds May opened at Rs. 107/12 and improved at Rs. 108/4 but declined at Rs. 107/8 on increased selling and steadied at Rs. 107/9. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS:—			
December January	Rs. 21	4	0
January March	20	12	0
Khandesh Ready	123	8	0
LINSEED:—			
Ready	25	8	0
February March	23	9	0
TILSEED:—			
Ready	40	8	0
December January	35	8	0
CASTORSEEDS:—			
December February Naviakhi	23	1	0
Goa Delivery	16	2	0
Bombay delivery	25	6	0
May delivery	107	6	0
GROUNDNUTS OIL:—			
Bombay Mills	16	2	0
Up-country Mills	16	6	0
January delivery	14	5	0
Linseed Oil	17	4	0
Castorseed Oil	15	4	0

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK Nov. 29.

December	31.20+28
January	30.92+25
March	30.80+16
May	30.19+19
July	28.62+15
October	25.95+14
December	25.36+15
Middling Spot	31.76+11

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK Nov 29.

December	31.14+07
March	30.72+08
May	30.13+08
July	28.53+06
October	25.97+30
Middling Spot	30.90+20

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON Nov 29.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p.c.	99-1/16
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	115
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and further	107-5/8
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	121 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p c	123-1/2
Chartered Bank of I. A and China	11-11/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	86
National Bank of India	37

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK Nov 29

United States price of foreign silver 90-1/8 cents

MADRAS WILL SPIN YARN FOR EXPORT

Minister's Move If Centre Insists On Forcing Spindles

MADRAS, Nov. 30, (API). The Madras Government would rather set up their own factories in the event of the Central Government insisting on Madras to utilise the spindlage and looms allotted to the province, than allow the formation of new mills, declared Mr. K. Bashyam, Minister for Law in an interview to-day.

Clarifying his views as expressed in his address the other day before the Madras University Economics Association, Mr. Bashyam said: "If the Central Government were to insist that the Madras Government should take the three and a half lakhs of spindles allotted to the Presidency—and if it does take place, which I do not expect—it will be open to the Madras Government to take all the spindles and set up factories themselves spin yarn for exporting to countries which do not produce yarn or weave yarn into cloth for exporting to countries where there is no cotton or weaving facilities such as Ceylon Singapore, Malaya and Java."

LEAGUER WANTS ASSEMBLY TO DISCUSS TEXTILE POLICY

MADRAS: A request to convene a meeting of the Madras Legislative Assembly in December to consider the mill cloth rationing scheme has been made to the Speaker of the Assembly by Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan (Muslim League.)

The Speaker has already intimated the leaders of parties that no meeting of the Assembly can be held next month in view of the absence of the Prime Minister and other members from Madras who have to attend the session of the Constituent Assembly from December 9

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Nov. 30.

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 Ready.

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 29/32 up to 6 Months.

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 31/32 Ready.

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 up to 6 Months.

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/32 to 9th Months.

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/16 10th-12th Months.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/16 to 4th Months.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th Months.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/8 7th-9th Months.

London Banks Buying 90 d/st. 1/6 5/32 to 4th Months.

London Banks Buying 90 d/st. 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th Months.

London Banks Buying 90 d/st. 1/6 7/32 7th-9th Months.

New York B. C. Rate T. T. Rs. 332-1/2.

New York Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 332-1/2.

New York Banks Buying T. T. Rs. 329-3/4

New York Banks Buying D. D. Rs. 328-3/4 under L/C.

New York Banks Buying D. D. Rs. 328-1/2 not under L/C.

Montreal Banks Selling T. T. D. D Rs. 333.

Montreal Banks Buying T. T. Rs. 329-1/4.

Montreal Banks Buying D. D Rs. 328-1/4.

Paris Banks Selling T. T. Fcs. 3550.

Paris Bank Buying T. T. Fcs. 3650.

Amsterdam Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Fl. 79

Java Banks Selling T. T. D. D. ——

Hongkong Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 84

Singapore Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 157-1/4.

New York/London Cross Rate dol. 4.03 3/8-4.03 1/2.

London/Hongkong Cross Rate dol. 1/2 13/16-1/3 3/32.

London/Singapore Cross Rate dol. 2/3 15/16-2/4 5/32.

London/Paris Cross Rate Fcs. 479.70-480.30.

London/Belgium Cross Rate Fcs. 176 1/2-3/4

London/Switzerland Cross Rate Fcs. 17.34-36.

London/Stockholm Cross Rate Kr. 14.47-50

London/Denmark Cross Rate Kr. 19.32-36.

London/New York Cross Rate dol. 4.02 1/2-4.03 1/2.

London/Montreal Cross Rate dol. 4.02-4.04.

London/Amsterdam Cross Rate Fl. 10.68-70

London/Java Cross Rate Fl. 10-68-70.

London/Bangkok Cross Rate Tcl. 40

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

Gold London £8-12-3.

Gold New York dol. 35.

Silver London £55-1/2.

Silver New York dol. 90-1/8.

London Discts. 3 Months 17/32 p.c.

London Discts. 6 Months 9/16-5/8 p.c.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 p.c. Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.

Money:—Call 1/4 p.c, 3 Months 1/2 p.c, 6 Months 3/4 p.c, 12 Months 1 1/4 p.c.

Tone:—Easier

AMERICA TO-DAY

(The writer spent from 1927 to 1946 continuously in India. He wrote a series of articles on Indian subjects for the "Bombay Chronicle" in 1940 under the 'nom de plume' of Foreign Observer.)

By MICHAEL D. LYONS

Impressions of a Yankee returning home after a stay of nineteen years in India.

I find things very different in the United States from what they were when I left, but I do not know whether things have changed so much or whether I have changed Perhaps both.

On landing in the United States I decided to take a walk in the evening in the town to drink in all I could, to see all I could, to embrace my native country again—alone. I had not wired my relatives that I had arrived. None-of-my friends or relatives knew that I was in the country or where I was. I preferred it that way. I wanted adjustments.

The Black Belt!

It is to my never to be forgotten regret that I soon got my first warning,—not to walk in a certain direction. I asked why. I was told that it was the coloured people's section, and a white man would not be safe there at night. my passing informant assured me.

I was shocked. I had lived with people who were not of the white colour for nearly all of my adult life. I had never had anything to fear. But back in my own native country I was to fear.

It was unbelievable!

I still do not believe it. In the months that have intervened I have cultivated the friendship of coloured people whom I have met, and I have found that,—as elsewhere,—friendship begets friendship.

There are problems of readjustments. It must be said for the people of the United States that they have granted the Negroes absolute and complete equality in law and in civil rights. These rights are in actual practice given the Negroes except in a few backward spots of the country, mostly the South where the old tradition has the strongest hold. and even there things are improving

The Negroes appear in American life to be comparable to the Scheduled Classes of India. They are generally more primitive than most people of the land. and they accept their rights with clumsy hands. fumbling, and sometimes asking for too much. Agitators, (some of them, many Americans are convinced, foreign inspired,) cause trouble where there is no reason for trouble. There is nothing peculiar about the Negro question. It is fundamentally the problem of backward minorities the world over

Indian Riots Splashed

It is interesting to one freshly arrived from India to see newspapers and hear radio broadcasts carrying cabled reports of riots in Bengal and stray stabbings in Bombay. The other night I heard a New York radio station broadcast to the country that three Indians had been stabbed, apparently not fatally, in some quarrel in Bombay Presidency

Murders of whites and Negroes which could be interpreted as racial disturbances in America are passed over in all but the newspapers of the actual locality of the crimes, but slight events in India are sometimes publicized throughout the United States. The average American feels that India is seething with riots between two rather evenly matched antagonists

An editor of a Wall Street financial paper told me that American business men are fearful of the future of India and are hesitant about including India in their plans for trade. They feel that it is not good business to plan on sales to or buying from a country which is practically in the throes of a civil war, at least until peace is assured. Those whom I have talked to expressed surprise when I assured them that things are far from so serious as to adversely affect their possible business arrangements to any measurable extent.

Lack Of Optimism

The greatest disappointment I had on arrival in the United States was the apparent lowering of the American standard of living. In the twenties and before people had far more to eat, better clothes to wear, and a much greater optimism.

The lack of optimism disappointed me most. As a young man I felt that all around me had hopes of getting wealthy. Modern science was to bring us all sorts of luxuries, and men would have to work less, and would have greater and greater opportunities of getting the better things of life. Everybody seemed to want to work, because that was the only way to get rich or to get comfortable. It paid to work then.

To-day the dull hand of a Government seems to stifle initiative. The spirit I saw at times in India, too much reliance on the paternalism of Government or high caste people or financial leaders, seemed to have penetrated American life.

The "20-52 Club"

There were some who resented the present state of affairs, mostly, strange enough, the older generation, who had known better things. They resented seeing able-bodied young men returning from the Army join the "20-52 Club", meaning that they were taking advantage of a Federal Government law enabling them to draw dol. 20 (about Rs. 65) a week from the Government treasury for one year after release from the Army if they did not find or did not accept employment.

They resented especially the shortages of food, which they blamed on the Office of Price Administration, a Federal Government agency to control prices of many commodities. They felt that with a free market there would be more production for the sake of better prices at first, and then a lowering of prices as the economic laws of supply and demand operated freely.

Swing In Elections

So great did the pressure of popular opinion become that in October the President of the country announced that price controls on some items would go at once, and other price controls followed suit in short succession.

America is going to try again the system of rewarding richly those who produce abundantly for the public. It is definitely going back to the system of private enterprise. It is too early yet to see what the results will be, but the sweep towards the Republican Party in the nations' elections of November 5. 1946, showed that the masses are tired of Governmental interference in the business and industrial planning of the country.

Russian Spectre

Throughout land there is a spectre which haunts every gay party, sits at every dinner table, comes in on every conversation.—war with Russia.

The public hate the word, they resent the very idea. Russia is very unpopular simply because the masses want peace, and they are convinced that Russia threatens their peace.

Why, they ask, does Russia maintain so many troops across the borders from our handfuls of troops occupying former enemy countries? Why will Russia not agree like other countries to the proposed inspection of their industries to see whether they are making atomic bombs?

The United States wishes to put the manufacture of atomic energy for peaceful purposes under a United Nations organization, and to outlaw the use of the atomic bomb. It offers to open up its industries for inspection by foreigners, but asks only that foreigners do the same.

Since Russia wants the United States to destroy its bombs but will not consent to let any outsiders see what is being done in Russia, the average American feels that Russia has some treachery in mind.

Slap To Wallace

Wallace, who asked for greater trust of Russia, is politically almost dead. The current of opinion among the masses of the United States is unmistakeable. The people wanted peace, but they feel that Russia does not permit of a feeling that peace is secure, and they hate Russia for this.

Some Americans go so far as to urge that war should be declared on Russia at once, while the United States has the atomic bomb and presumably Russia has not. There are elements who believe Russians can be converted to reasonable views. These people point out, what is probably true, that the masses of Russia do not want war and are afraid of the United States, believing that it is the United States that is preparing and forcing a war. Cannot radio broadcasts to people behind the iron curtain of Russia win over the masses to the realization that American people do not want war, that the masses of both countries are friends? The Government of the United States is in favour of such broadcasts.

It is indicative of the trend of popular feeling that this last week an editor of a tiny newspaper in an obscure Midwest town of the United States used the newly arranged facilities for telephoning directly to Moscow from any point in the United States for dol. 12 (about Rs. 40) for three minutes. For an hour he tried to reach an editor of the Russian Government daily "Pravada" and to get him to say something—even about the weather of Moscow. He got the "Pravada", editor, but he would not talk, not even about the weather.

India Almost Forgotten

With so many domestic and international problems, with starvation and want among cousins and uncles in Europe of millions now living in the United States, India is almost forgotten, except as a country of Hindu-Moslem riots. Occasionally India gets the headlines with something more dignified, as when Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, India's well-known representative at the United Nations meeting, made a brilliant plea for justice for the Indians in Africa, or when V. K. Krishna Menon spoke over a radio network in the "Herald Tribune" Forum.

In general the people of the United States are not much interested in India. In addition to preoccupation with other international problems ,Americans feel that India is too disturbed with riots to be worth consideration from the business angle. The business people feel too that India does not encourage business with the United States.

The Smoke Screen

A Wall Street editor told the writer that business men complain to him that India seems to be behind a smoke screen, evidently alluding to the popular picture of the satellite countries of Russia being behind an iron curtain. They have reported to him that they find it extremely difficult to get facts about Indian markets and needs and about trade regulations. With other nations begging for American machinery and goods, and offering raw materials for American industries, it is understandable under the circumstances why American business men turn their attention elsewhere.

There are a few who are trying to interest the American people and the American Government more in India as a business proposition, among them the well-known Dr. Taraknath Das, the lecturer, and Westmore Willcox, the former Chief of the Foreign Economic Administration in India. There is, of course, the usual interest in Indian culture and Sanskrit, but this is confined to a small part of the population.

A book publisher told me that the American public were far more interested at present in China, as a possible market and in Russia as a possible aggressor. Added to these interests are those connected with countries in which many Americans have blood relatives, such as Poland Italy and other nations of continental Europe. For a people inclined to be isolationists, wanting to let others alone and asking others only to let them alone, Americans today are more internationally minded perhaps than ever in their history. Their thoughts, when they do turn to India are, however, friendly, and they are genuinely desirous of seeing India succeed in building up a unified independent government. There is much goodwill in the United States for India.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Nov. 30, (API): Following is the weather summary for Saturday, the 30th November 1946:—

North-east monsoon continues strong in the south Bay of Bengal. Rainfall has occurred locally in west Central India and south-east Madras while scattered light showers have occurred in the west United Provinces and Malabar.

Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours from ist November 1946 and departure normal recorded at 0800 hours (I.S.T.) on 30th November 1946:—

Abu 67 50 0 0.1 minus 0.1, Ahmedabad 84 62 0 0.6 plus 0.4, Ahmednagar 84 70 0 9.7 plus 8.6, Bangalore 78 62 T 6.2 plus 3.5, Baroda 89 59 0.1 1.0 —, Bhopal 78 63 0.1 3.7 plus 2.7, Bhuj 75 49 0 0 minus 0.1, BOMBAY 86 72 0 6.5 plus 5.9, Calicut 87 73 0 9.1 plus 3.6 Cherrapunji 72 52 0 0.4 minus 2.3, Cochin 84 74 0.1 15.5 plus 8.8, Hyderabad (Dn) 86 63 0 2.5 plus 1.4, Hyderabad (Sd) 73 47 0 0 plus 0.1, Karachi 75 55 0 0 minus 0.1, Mahableshwar 74 60 0 10.7 plus 9.2, Mysore 78 63 T 76 4.8 Sholapur 87 64 0 1.0 minus 0.3, Surat 87 64 0 7.5 plus 7.2.

TODAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY—1

244 m. (1,231 kc/s) 7-30 a.m. Song of Week 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Pannalal Ghosh (Bansari) 8-45 Pinakin Trivedi 9-0 Panditrao Nagarkar 9-30 Shanta Apte (Vocal) 11-0 Film Music 11-30 Iqbal Ki Shaeri (H) 11-45 Thumri 12-0 Basavraj (Hubli) 12-45 p.m. News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Shanta Apte (Vocal) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch-Hour 4-20 Panditrao Nagarkar 4-50 Pannalal Ghosh (Bansari) 5-15 Gammat Jammat (M) 5-45 Film Music 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 (H) 6-15 Manas Sarowar 6-30 Laxmibai Jadhav (Kolhapur) 7-0 Pinakin Trivedi 7-15 Pannalal Ghosh (Bansari) 7-30 Basavraj 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 "Taming of Shrew" 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B B C News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Orchestral Concert Compositions of D'Amel: 10-0 London Sym. Orch. Conducted by Gustav Holt

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Let us talk it over —

It appears we are fast getting USA-minded. No. This has nothing to do with Mr. U. Saw, the ex-Premier of Burma, where its women virtually rule the Society. I wish we rather followed our neighbouring country of Mr U. Saw than looked to the U.S.A. beyond the high seas! Apart from the dollar-worship which may not suit us Indians, (aren't we supposed to be mystics more in tune with the infinite) I am afraid, there isn't quite so much for us women to feel over-enthusiastic about.

It is true that the United States of America gave to mankind the great principle embodied in their Bill of Rights. "We take it to be self-evident that all men are born free and equal, with equal rights, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." But haven't they failed to live up to the sentiment even to this date? The Negro problem has been a great denial in their robust civilization. On the top of this, the principle of equality has been sadly restricted to men only. In the States, it may be easy for women to go from the marriage registrar's office straight to Reno but it is still very difficult for even a very capable woman to get into an office of high position. In the U.S. Congress there are only a couple of women while the presence of a woman in the Roosevelt Cabinet was a cause of constant annoyance. So much so, that his successor had to see her out. But thanks to the women's agitation, Frances Perkins, the only woman Cabinet Member, F.D.R.'s Secretary of Labour for 12 years, is reinstated in a position of importance. She is serving as a member of the Civil Service Commission. But there's only one Miss Perkins! What about others? In some of the States a woman is not allowed to practice even if she is a qualified doctor!

* * *

These days one comes across many persons who talk of going abroad in a peculiarly casual way. However, one becomes conscious of a hierarchy amongst them! The America-bound assumes an air of a caste-Brahmin if you mention to him or her (that's not so bad!) that such and such a person is going to France or England. Oxford and Cambridge have become back numbers. Harvard and Michigan seem to be the fashion. Foggy and sooty London stands no chance before New York bathed in Neon Lights. The land of synthetics and plastics is attracting our young men and women.

The other day I had an occasion—rather embarrassing one, you'll agree—to read upon the friend's suggestion a letter which she had received from her husband who was in the States. It's funny the way relations of the new caste Brahmins (and their friends!) try to master the new phraseology. My friend's hubby had asked her to join him along with their kid at the next fall. He wanted her to take up some course while in America and had assured her that she would get enough time as running a home with the help of gadgets, etc., was not a botheration as in India. But what sent me crashing down in the sofa was the one anxiety he had expressed so far in this connection. Poor fellow! he was worrying because after coming back to India, it would go hard with the better half once she was used to the American labour-saving devices! Good heavens! Men will be men whether they go to Lapland or Iceland!

* *

The day the Constituent Assembly meets will be a historic day in the life of this ancient land of diverse cultures and creeds. They will have special significance for us women who will be able to raise a voice in the assemblage of important men engaged in a task of immense responsibilities. The number of fourteen women in the Assembly is very insignificant indeed; nevertheless they can make themselves felt and heard if they combine their forces.

But will they be able to do it or will they also sit in groups and sections? I fain would they form a separate group of their own, doesn't matter if it looks a little too old-fadah and give curtain lectures to the shioned. They might even sit in purmen if they don't behave themselves and start quarrelling over trifles.

—*Leela.*

Two students of the League Teachers Training School demonstrate the exercise.

For Health And Beauty
Breathe Deeply
By Prunella Stack

A knowledge of how to breathe correctly is essential for the development of a healthy body allied to a healthy mind and spirit.

For thousands of years we have known that certain types of breathing could calm the mind and free the spirit. Undoubtedly the way in which one breathes is closely related also to mental effort. One has only to watch a child, concentrated on some absorbing activity, and to notice the deepness and regularity of its intake of breath, to become convinced of this fact.

Worthwhile Learning

If, then breathing is such an important and inter-related part of one's well-being, surely it is worth while to learn how to breathe correctly? But, you may ask, is it necessary to learn how to breathe? Surely one does it anyway, all the time? Of course one does! But how? There has been quite a lot of controversy over this very point. Many people contend that in exercising—whether it be in games, sports or actual physical training movements—the fact that the body is moving with purpose, and therefore automatically quickening the pace of its breathing, is sufficient to train the breathing apparatus to the full.

There is, however, another side to the question. No one would deny that the aim to be achieved is the fullest possible expansion of the thorax or chest cage. By performing breathing exercises which are designed to attain this and which have this specific object in view, one is obviously going to achieve more in a shorter time than by merely exercising the body as a whole and breathing incidentally. And the training thus achieved will stand its owner in good stead when it comes to performing movements which require prolonged control, co-ordination or skill.

Another point in favour of breathing exercises, as such, is that they can be practised regularly each day and at almost any time during the day. Whereas it is seldom possible to break off work and play the game of tennis, or take the sharp walk which would achieve the same result—delightful though it would be if one could!

Morning Games

Now, good breathing habits start early. Most conscientious mothers see to it that a child learns to sleep with its mouth shut and to breathe through its nose. Indeed, this is always the best way of breathing in, as the nose is designed to act as a filter to possible germs and to prevent them from entering the body. But breathing training in childhood should go further and become a habit.

Deep breathing before an open window with no clothes on every morning is the ideal. Of course, the child must first be warmed by running round the room or clapping the body or jumping. Then all sorts of games to make the daily breathing session fun rather than duty can be devised Blowing an imaginary feather along the window-sill; breathing in deeply in order to have enough breath to puff out an imaginary candle; seeing how far the ribs can expand sideways to reach Mummy's extended hands; breathing in, stretching the arms overhead, (growing very tall like a giant), then breathing out, bringing the arms down to the sides again, (shrinking like a dwarf).

The 'form' of the exercises is not so very important. What matters is that the result is achieved; that is—a fully expanded chest and a capacity to breathe deeply. In through the nose, out through the mouth shaped as for whistling.

These methods should be followed for adults, too. It is amazing what a sense of exhilaration, as well as of calm and repose, regular breathing before an open window brings. One feels that one has started the day 'right' with mind and body co-ordinated and in harmony.

Skin Bath

The action of fresh air on the skin is important, too. So one must bravely strip off one's clothes! For this 'skin bath', combined with deep breathing, helps to exhilarate the whole system, and to build up resistance to colds and other ailments.

Deep breathing can be repeated throughout the day—on the way to work, in the lunch interval, or whenever opportunity occurs. Breathing has a wonderfully calming effect on the nerves. Next time a crisis occurs, or a situation which calls on reserves of nervous energy has to be faced, remember this fact. Several deep breaths then will help considerably!

Pictured here is an exercise for early morning practice—breathing in as the arms part, and out as they come forward again. In addition, the actual expansion of the ribs should be practised every day. For this, the hands are placed 'on' the ribs in order to feel their action, and, as the inward breath is taken, the ribs expand, sideways and 'behind' as well as in front, to their fullest extent.

When breathing out do not allow the chest cage to collapse, but keep an upward lift of the ribs which will maintain a sense of buoyant poise in the body. Practise this each morning and then endeavour to keep the upward poise for the rest of the day.

WOMEN'S PAGE

AIMS OF A. I. R.

By M. P.

That classical music is caviare to the general, and that there is a distinction between the 'highbrow' and 'lowbrow' music is accepted by Susheela Misra. The straight narrow path to 'sublimity' advocated by her is for the few; but we must confess to a queer sort of pleasure in the 'sensual' music of our film stars—to a trembling of the lips and a haze before the eyes. Whether it is 'spiritual' or not is of little account.

Indeed one feels that the A.I.R. at least had better keep to earth, and serve the mind more than the spirit. After all, it cannot hope to compete with Gandhiji's diurnal contributions to our spiritual wealth; although the "Akashavani" of Mysore does try, by beginning its day's task with 'Devaranama.

But music is not our concern here except in so far as it affects the rest of the programme. The South Indian stations especially offer a surfeit of music. Music—vocal, instrumental, orchestral, and recorded—and news in various languages occupy more than 90 per cent of the time; the first catering to the senses and the spirit (though here the 'spiritual' music of the hoarse voice, much oscillation of the anatomy, and the betle-leaf predominates) and the second catering to a degrading sensationalism though often enough the press forestalls the radio.

Even as the celebrated doctor Primrose moved from the blue bed to the brown, our A.I.R. in its heroic efforts to satisfy various tastes changes from vocal music by a celebrity with a mile long guttural name to news in Malayalam, and then to R. M. (relief in machine, or recorded music) and so back to vocal music by some Ammal. Perhaps they believe a large dose of the spice of variety is not conducive to 'spiritual' health.

Those Special Programmes!

There are, it is true, special items for the villagers, for children etc. But a niggardly half-hour or so a week is all they are allowed. And even then the programme for the villagers can with no effort of finding some other name for the spade be termed suitable. The programme manager in his city-atmosphere can but have a meagre knowledge of the village; and he confuses the rural with the coarse and the vulgar—thanks to Britain! So the village programme is but a replica of the various musical items—only made still noisier, harsher and more discordant, apparently an Indian copy of the American version of African war music. The children get their own special edition of music.

And if we look at the items for schools and colleges we find a similarly meaningless dispensation of the little time-allowance. Longfellow and Tagore are lectured on to the high schools in English; and what does the college don speak of? Longfellow's contribution to English narrative verse, and not the grand story of Hiawatha and the Pipe of Peace. Tagore's sickly pseudo-romanticism is held up to ridicule, as an original contribution to critical thougnt. while bored boys sit gaping at the receiver and the B.A.L.T. nodding his head in happy nebulousness. The colleges fare no better. They are given James Joyce and Virginia Woolf instead.

And one of the very few items for the general public that are meant to contact the mind, we remember, was a talk by Miss Somebody on 'The

(Continued on Page 21)

"LIFE INSURANCE LAPSES". By Sunder Singh, B.A., A.C.I.I. (London). Price Re. 1-4-0. Author's address: c/o Post. Box No. 224, Lahore.

This is a small booklet of 68 pages giving numerous suggestions to Life Insurance Agents for successfully working in the field. Very little information, however, is given about "Life Insurance Lapses" which is the title of the book. It is more a vade mecum of the Life Insurance Agent and therefore very handy and useful in his work. In view of many interesting features covered in the book a few examples of "Standardised Talk' for canvassing would have been very appropriate and if they are included in the next edition it will serve its usefulness well to the life insurance men.

Symposium On Tagore

Hind Kitabs Ltd., Bombay, announce the publication of GURUDEV TAGORE (Rs. 3/-) edited by R. Narasimhan, General Secretary, Tagore Society, Madras, with a foreword by Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer. This is a symposium on the different aspects of Tagore's genius. Among the notable contributors are Prof. Tan Yun Shan, K. R. Kripalani, Dr. Shridharani, Dr. Cousins and others.

Planning Indian Agriculture

"Reconstruction of Indian Agriculture" by V. Y. Kolhatkar. "Stabilization of Agricultural Prices in India" by P. C. Malhotra.

In view of an anticipated depression in agriculture, after the current period of world shortage has been brought to an end, as also on account of a wider appreciation of the basic importance of agriculture in our economy, plans have recently been presented by official and non-official experts for the stabilisation of agricultural prices and the all-round improvement in agricultural economy.

Among such plans the one now presented to the public by Principal Kolhatkar will rank high for its comprehensive content. The general background of his thought is critical of nationalism and capitalism. He feels that international division of labour under an international system, purged of all elements of private appropriation and exploitation, will create conditions of stable progress. Naturally he urges that the family unit idea in our village economy should be abandoned and co-operative farms of about 300 to 400 acres, the calculated capacity of a tractor, should be formed.

MATERIAL FOR BLUEPRINT

The farm would be internally run on democratic lines with all persons having a legal interest in land exercising the right to vote. Externally the farm will fit in with a national plan of agricultural and industrial units. Such a reorganisation in the author's opinion will maximise the productivity of agriculture and render possible the other methods of regulation and improvement.

The plan is worked out in some detail and if and when we are ready to introduce agricultural planning as a part of a wider integrated and centralised planning, such as that in Russia, many of Principal Kolhatkar's suggestions would serve as good material for a blue-print. Even for immediate application in the social and political context of present day India some of the conclusions and suggestions of the author are likely to be helpful.

The ideal of village and regional self-sufficiency has latterly been presented in several garbs and some of them at any rate are calculated to impoverish rather than to enrich the country. Territorial specialisation and equal development of units is a rational and much more promising objective. Several non-economic considerations which policymakers have to take into account might obstruct a full realisation of this beneficent principle, but undoubtedly any departure from it will have to be seriously weighed before being permitted.

PROPAGANDA NECESSARY

Integration of holdings for more efficient cultivation is on a technical plane so essential that the present holders must be immediately educated in the benefits of the reform, before legal compulsion in some form is resorted to. In this educative process the setting up of experimental and model farms run on collective lines on government-owned cultivable waste is calculated to play a very important role.

Apart from these major aspects of economic policy there are many others regarding the structure of a price and developmental policy of agricultural business on which Principal Kolhatkar throws much helpful light. All agricultural planners, irrespective of their major ideological premises, will find in Principal Kolhatkar's book much that is theoretically illuminating and practically useful.

PROF. MALHOTRA'S ESSAY

Prof. Malhotra's essay is confined to the immediate context of the future of agricultural prices. He has drawn freely on the experience of other nations in the sphere of agricultural price policies. He clearly distinguishes between a policy of stabilisation and of control. As stabilisation itself has to be correlated to significant external and internal influences in effect it is really the control or regulation of prices that has to be aimed at.

The main objective is to ensure to the agriculturist a fair share of the national income. This has obviously not been done in India in the past. While it is difficult to share Prof. Malhotra's hope that an all round policy of price regulation will render a special policy of agricultural price stabilisation unnecessary, all will feel inclined to agree with his view that the real solution of the agriculturist's problem must be found in efficiency, orderly production and orderly marketing, for which price policy is a good aid but no substitute.

D. G. K.

Future Of Youth

IDEALS OF A YOUTH MOVEMENT. By R. V. Athaide, B.A., LL.B., Goan Youths' Association, 4, Sunbeam Chambers, New Marine Lines, Bombay 1. Price Re. 1-8.

This is a reprint of an inspiring lecture delivered by Mr. Athaide on International Youth Day 1945 in Bombay. It constitutes a serious attempt on the part of the author to formulate the ideals for which world's youth, and the particular, the youth of India, must stand and which they must strive to propagate. Surveying the past mankind, Mr. Athaide points out that the principle of human brotherhood has appealed to the best minds of every race and country in the world in all ages and should serve as a beacon to the rising generation everywhere in its march forward. "Freedom" if, of course, an equally precious ideal that should be cherished, especially by the Indian youth, but Mr. Athaide emphasises that Freedom must imply something positive—"not merely the negative idea of driving out the foreigner from the soil," but also "freedom from all exploitation by British and Indian upper classes, the ending of a system of class rule and the inauguration of a real people's government looking to the well-being of the people."

This booklet deserves to be in the hands of every earnest-minded youth who is in search of a way out of the fratricidal struggles which threaten to destroy humanity today.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

How soon do the days pass away! When we arrived at Bombay—as a matter of fact, when we bid 'Goodbye' to the friends who had come to see us off at the Hyderabad Station,—we felt as if we had not been to Sind. However, the memories of our visit still linger on—and, really, how can one easily forget happy moments—so, here are some of them.

Our party consisting of Shrimati Parvati T. Gidwani, President, Shri Ram B. Motwani, General Secretary, and Shri Kishinchand Bapa, Adviser, of the Sind Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, Shrimati Rukmani Kishinchand and Shri Nanik Motwani, of the Hyderabad Balkan-ji-Bari, visited Tando Mohomed Khan, Nawabshah, Sakrand and Halla.

At Tando Mahomed Khan, the Balkan-ji-Bari children gave us a very nice entertainment programme, and everyone of us also gave some items. Then we went round the village, and lastly in the evening, had a pastime on the Phuleli Canal Bridge. We were all reclining on the Bridge walls, and Brother Ram accidently fell down—luckily on the side of the road and not on the side of the canal incline: I think that was the most impressionable thing that has stayed on in my mind. Of course, one cannot forget, too, the hospitality of Shri Tahilram, the Local Branch Secretary, and other friends there.

We were the guests of a relative of Brother Ram Motwani at Nawabshah. And he made us feel quite at home there. There was a large gathering in the Balkan-ji-Bari, for which the Local Secretary, Mr. Tikamdas is to be congratulated. It is hoped the meetings there will be held regularly hereafter. We left Nawabshah in haste to catch the train for Sakrand. But to our disappointment, we found that the train would not move—for what reason, how could one say! We felt sorry that we had missed the company of children, and we lodged a complaint with the local Station Master—At last the train left for Sakrand where we arrived late in the evening.

After having a wash and taking supper, we went to the Lake. The wayside appeared charmful in the moonlit flooded night. We sat there around the camp-fire. It was cold in Sind, and the fire was indeed a luxury. We had a nice little programme of folk songs and fairy tales. We realised only on arriving at our residence that it was about one o'clock midnight. In the early morning, again, we visited the Sakrand Farm, Dairy and Agricultural College, Dr. Shaikh, the Principal, kindly gave us tea, and Professors K. N. Vaswani and Mahanand Chhugani, heavy breakfasts. Then we had a children's gathering in the local school. And after that we left for Halla. For our comforts at Sakrand, we have to be grateful to Shri Tarachand, President of the Local Branch.

Our Bus reached Halla rather late. And maybe, on that account, the local children had left the Bus Station when we arrived there. After keeping our luggage in a nearby shop, we proceeded towards the village. In a street we met some children and intutionally we recognised each other. Such feelings have we all of the Balkan-ji-Bari that we know our own brethren even from a distance. Soon a gathering was arranged. It was a pleasure to see that everything there was being managed by the children themselves. Then we went round the streets and had a peep at the local Art manufacturers. We arrived at the Bus Station at its scheduled time of departure, 5-30 p.m. But where was the bus? 6—6-30—7—7-30, and the bus was not to be seen yet! The winter night gave a gloomy appearance. And the local friends requested us to stay in the village over-night. But we did not wish to miss going to Hyderabad according to our already fixed programme.

In the meanwhile, Brother Ram Motwani, who seems to have made a good study of Astronomy, during his last incarceration in the Karachi District Jail, began to give me lessons and to revive my interest in the stars. It was a joy to gaze at the sky and to understand its sprinkled illusionary piece-bits.....At last the Bus arrived at about 8 p.m., and we left for Hyderabad, where we reached at about 10 p.m. The next day, we parted—Hyderabad friends remaining there, Karachi persons going away to Karachi,—and we left for Bombay. All told, we had a comfortable journey, thanks for which are due to our host, Shri Khanchand. And when we arrived at Bombay, we began to wonder if we had been to Sind at all, and how soon had we returned!

Did I forget saying that before leaving Karachi, I had an opportunity to address a meeting of the local parents, guardians and teachers, under the presidentship of Shri Jamshed Nusserwanji, ex-Mayor of Karachi? The subject of my talk was "Relationship between the Parent and the Child." I believe it aroused a good deal of interest in the listeners, and it is hoped that the elders will now co-operate with the Balkan-ji-Bari there more than ever "to make the children as happy as possible." At Hyderabad, too, we had an excursion to the Das Gardens, where we enjoyed to our hearts' content—specially when, on our return, near the Hill, our two motor lorries stood adjacent to each other, and we had a miniative Balkan-ji-Bari programme in the moon-light. The children left the lorries, then, with a big shout of "Jai Hind"....And certainly, these children will one day see the victory of our country!

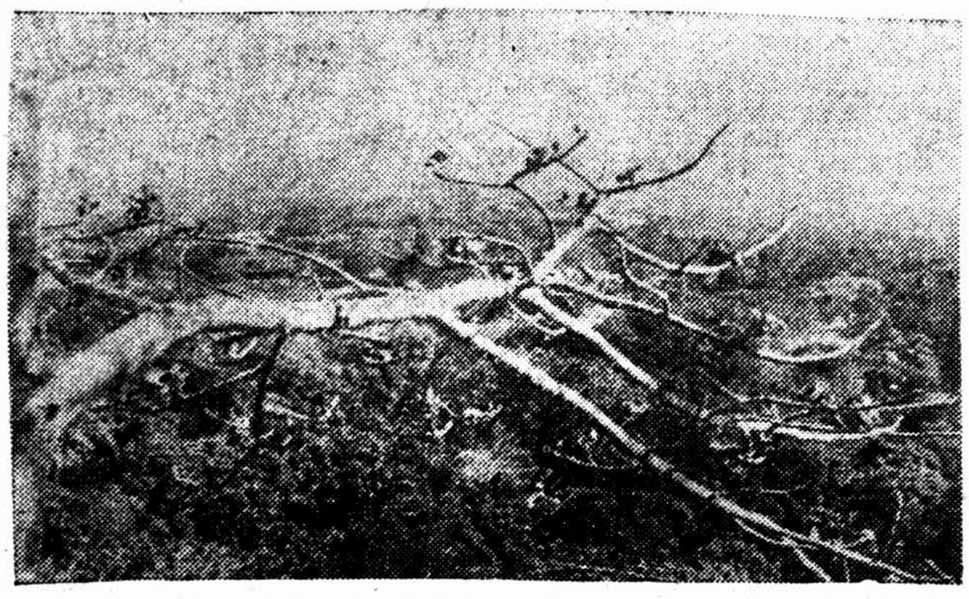
Poona Balkan-ji-Bari Children.

I wonder if I have forgotten to mention any important details about my happy trip. If I have, I shall tell you about them next week. I must, nonetheless, repeat that preparations for the forthcoming All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Camp and Child Welfare Conference are now going on with greater speed, and I shall let you know more about there also next time.

All boys and girls can join the Great Brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association. Elders also can join to help. Please send for the full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage.

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21



A Bird's Eye-view of "Suresh Kutir" at Borivli where the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference is proposed to be held amidst beautiful natural surroundings during the ensuing Christmas holidays.

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

Art goes to New Delhi—Right material for high standards—Reclaim hereditary exponents and Craftsmen—To the people through existing channels. Bombay in Unesco exhibition—More about London exhibition—What should Bombay artists do?—Grievances of Film Industry—Premier strikes a refreshing note.

A ray of hope for the resurrection of Indian arts has begun to glimmer through the political clouds over New Delhi. Having found art treated so long as unworthy of state-patronage, the Interim Government has assigned to it a place in the compartment of education. Although the department has presumably begun to function, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari who has taken its reins has not yet made a declaration of the Government's policy and programmes with respect to the indigenous arts and crafts.

Artists Of India

The Central Government should not interpret art merely in the terms of painting and sculpture. It should build up a model department and bring, under the banner of the same, archaeology, architecture, town-planning, artistic crafts, industrial designing, film, music, dance, drama and folk art. If the various arts and artistic subjects are not brought together and administered by a central authority there will be no co-ordination and no uniform policy as regards the planning and propagation of each of them. As for example music will now be misplaced in its old home—the Information and Broadcasting Department. Let the All-India Radio broadcast it, but the central art department should formulate its standards and supervise its programmes.

Search for the right men and material should be one of the immediate tasks of the art department. In the case of arts like music and dance it should start with repudiation of the self-assumed authority of the so-called modernists and unscrupulous revivalists and of the artists. to whom tradition-phobia is a chronic disease; and then it should be directed towards the location of hereditary exponents and a few life-time votaries who consider the violation of the tradition as an act of sacrilege.

There should be no excuse for indifference to hereditary architects, sculptors and painters and exponents of the classical technique of music and dance, when cottage workers are considered as eligible for state-patronage. If the Government has intentions to patronise art, it should extend, to the right men—the hereditary exponents and life time votaries, the privilege of recognition as the "artists of India" and of the cultural ambassadorship to foreign countries. Fastidious half-baked amateurs and modernists should not be encouraged in their persistent attempts to denationalise Indian arts and to supercede their accredited exponents.

Immediate Needs

Search should be followed by collection and preservation which will be greatly facilitated with the aid of photography, movie and sound-recording. The front-rank hereditary exponents of all the schools of classical music and dance should be encouraged with liberal remunerations to leave the records of their arts and to go round the country in order to demonstrate the same. The Central Government should uphold arts in their pure and high technique as standards and require the radio, film, gramophone and stage to accept them as such. It should reject their so-called modernised (vulgarised) editions.

Recording of folk art, music and dances is equally important, and should be undertaken on a country-wide scale. The Government has before it a proposal for the establishment of a national museum, but the huge expenditure which it will entail will be unjustified as long as a preliminary and comprehensive survey of all the arts, fine and folk —and artistic handicrafts is not made. The Government should incur expenditure on art cautiously until artists and craftsmen who have been waiting for the dawn of the D Day are rescued from the deplorable plight to which they were driven through the reprehensible neglect on the part of the previous Governments

Collection And Development

The survey should be specially directed to the search for unknown material and missing links of Indian art and should, therefore, be made to extend its scope to all the museums, private collections and also to the galleries and museums in foreign countries. India should get back, with her political freedom, the available portion of her artistic and cultural wealth which has left her shores. "Return to India what belongs to her" should be one of the articles in the treaty to be negotiated for the transfer of power. Exploration of the vast resources of industrial designs should also be an important term of the survey.

The survey will furnish data for the reorganisation of the institution of museums. Before embarking upon a highly expensive project like a national museum, the Government should announce its plans for the future of the existing museums and for the allocation of new ones in the neglected areas. Again institutions for the collection and development of industrial designs are urgently needed to ensure success of industrialisation, and the Government should work out a scheme for the establishment of the same at the centres at which they are needed and for the education of artiste as industrial designers. Projects which are calculated to develop art as a dynamic force of life should take precedence over the grandiose schemes which aim at leaving it the state of the bric-a-brac and antique.

Utilise Existing Channels

Patronage is needed, in a liberal manner, for contemporary educated artists, but the same should not be a monopoly of any single provincial school and its satellites. The Government should do full justice to all the schools. It should be guided by a sound policy and should refuse to be misguided by the tactics of propagandists and their agents. An art-province like Bombay has its own trends of Indian art and is, thereby, in a strong position to contest the claim of any other school to represent the whole of India and to monopolise state-patronage. The Government should have a definite plan to encourage contemporary artists of all the provinces. It should also adopt a proper procedure for the adequate representation of all the schools in exhibitions of Indian art held in foreign countries.

There are some schemes of post-war development which have a place for art, and the Government should introduce in them art of high standards. The educational system should be made to accept music and art as compulsory subjects in order to train students in self-expression and art-appreciation. Industry can carry art in every home of the designs of consumer's goods are beautiful. The Government should have, as an integral part of the plans of industrialisation, a scheme to introduce art in industry. Cottage industries, if judicially developed and offered protection against mass-produced goods, will keep art constantly within reach even of the villages.

Post-war housing schemes and plans of constructional works for other purposes should be essentially architectural projects and should, therefore, conform to definite standards. Rightly speaking, the new houses and other buildings should, if they are to be Indian, bear a distinct impress of the Indian architectural traditions. The Government should provide, in them, work to hereditary architects. It should also bring back mural decoration and sculpture in the sphere of architecture. Institutions for training in and propagation of various Indian arts—should be established wherever they are needed, but in the meanwhile, the Government should not fail to bring, through education, film, radio, industry and constructional works, art of right standards to the people

Unesco Exhibition

No excuse should be considered as valid for the arbitrary manner in which paintings for the exhibition held at "Unesco" conference in Paris were collected from some of the leading artists of Bombay. An additional evidence of the indifference shown to Bombay by these working on behalf of the "Unesco" is furnished by the news flashed out from New Delhi on November 11. The news refers to the fifty Indian paintings which were flown to Paris as "representative of modern Indian art", and then it points out "they included original paintings by the late Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Mr. Jamini Roy, Khan Bahadur Abdur Rehman Chugtai and Mr. D. P. Roy Chaudhury."

About a dozen artists of Bombay including Messrs. Haldankar, Ahivasi, Bendre, Shukla, Chavda and Hebbar are reported to have lent their paintings for the exhibition, but it is to be regretted that none of them is considered worthy of mention who is responsible for sending out such prejudicial messages? One fails to understand how the selection was made when the late poet Tagore's paintings were picked up among the paintings said to be "representative of modern Indian art. Do those who assembled the Indian section know what modern Indian art means? Such a curious selection could perhaps, have been overlooked if the "Unesco" show was intended to be a "parade of artists" and not an "exhibition of art."

Indian Art In London

Just received a small additional dose of information about 'the largest and most comprehensive exhibition of Indian art' which the Royal Academy is going to stage at Burlington House in 1948. Sir Alfred J. Munnings, President of the Academy, is the Chairman of the Executive Committee of authorities on Indian art which has been formed in London. The names of other members of the committee and of its subordinate body in India will, as the trend of events shows, be revealed in subsequent news-doses.

The time does not seem to be ripe for the Royal Academy to break its solemn silence over a question which is of no small importance to India. It is none the less surprising that the Government of India, which is reported to have agreed to lend its support to the Academy's move, should have left the public in a mood of suspense and suspicion by not issuing a statement so far. The exhibition, according to the latest report, will tell the story of Indian art from 2,500 B. C. to the present day and will show sculpture, painting textiles and other works.

Sections of contemporary art and artistic handicrafts should be added to it if Indian art is to be traced to the present day. Inclusion of contemporary art will probably be urged from some quarters for the sake of personal advantage. Artists who love publicity are not likely to miss the opportunity to show themselves off to the British public, but they are not the people to care for those who are devoted to art and not to pubicity. Artists of Bombay ought to be on the alert. They should organise themselves and demand representation of contemporary art on principle, fair treatment to Bombay and inclusion of the work of hereditary craftsmen in the contemporary section. They should not be too optimistic about the treatment to themselves from the officials of central art department.

People And The Film

The decision to form a federation is one of the achievements of the All-India Film Conference which met in the city a few days ago. It shows that the industry has appreciated the values of unity and organisation. The popular government should listen to the just grievances of the industry and should remove every obstacle which impedes its progress. The industry should in return try to develop the entertainment film as a medium of education, art and culture—to produce films which would have ennobling influence on the people. It should not escape merely with a promise to co-operate with the Government in the production of news reels and educational shorts.

It appears from the reports that the discussions all throughout the conference were more or less business-like-concerned with the interests of the industry. The film is not a type of the industry which should be governed exclusively by the "accept-what-we-give" principle. It should give to the people much more than what they spend. The film should give to the people enlightenment with education. It should guide them towards high ideals of life. The "popular aspect" of the film does not seem to have emerged as a point worthy of discussions at any stage in the proceedings of the conference.

Premier's Views

The discordant but refreshing note of the "popular aspect" was struck by the Premier of Bombay, Mr. B. G. Kher in his inaugural address. The Premier was perfectly free and frank in the expression of his views on the current trends of the entertainment film and tried to impress upon producers the necessity of improving the quality and content of the latter. Obviously he stood, and rightly so, for priority to the vital interests of the people, while the industry pleaded for protection to its own interests.

While discussing the functions of the film towards the people, the Premier referred to the preservation of what is best in their own culture and civilisation. The best in the culture and civilisation of this country includes literature, music and art also in addition to moral ideals and concepts of culture and the film should introduce to the people the right type of literature, music and art. In order to attain this goal the Board of film censors should be raised to the dignified position of the guardian-angel of every thing that is best in the Indian culture.

"Shiva And Parvati"

Sketch by

Lakhamshi P. Khone

5th year class

Sir J.J. School of Art

AIMS OF A. I. R.

(Continued from Page 19)

problems of the unmarried.' The war-commentary is another instance. The apathy most of us felt towards this apparently 'unsignificant' war (like the girl in the romance when the two villains fight each other for her) was turned to disgust by those wise and learned commentators for whom truth and commensense were mere scutcheons.

National Rejuvenation

So it is time the A.I.R. realised that it is not just a new kind of gramophone, turning out 'thaja', fresh-from-the-oven (sootier are some throats) music. The press in our country is unhappily, though, perhaps, unavoidably, pre-occupied with politics. The public, if and when it has a mind, uses it mostly to discuss Pakistan. So much so, most of our social evils, the problems of our youth, and even scientific knowledge are relegated to the background. The A.I.R. could wisely take to rousing and then contacting the public mind in such matters. The mind has as many demands on the radio as the senses or the spirit.

Pandit Nehru recently said that the A.I.R. was one of the chief means for the popular government and the people to know each other better. It can and should be more. The great minds among us must be helped to reach the people, and so eradicate ignorance and superstition. The renaissance in our languages must find expression through the radio.

Here especially it can help to solve the problem that faces the modern creative artist with the press standing between him and his readers, unlike the old bard who could but sing to a very small audience. The distance between life and literature, that is harmful to both, will thus be removed. Also the other fine arts (apart from literature and music) must be explained to the common man. In short the people should be educated in every aspect of beautiful living which is culture. Is the A.I.R. prepared to assist in this national rejuvenation?

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

LAHORE.

Lahore is the capital of the Punjab; the last stronghold of the British Bureaucracy; the last resting place of Jehangir and Anarkali, of Lala Lajpat Rai, Iqbal and Bhagat Singh; it is the headquarters of the Khaksars and the Ahrars; it is the home of Malik Khizr Hayat Khan, Sardar Baldev Singh, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, Dewan Chaman Lal, Mian Iftikharuddin, Allama Mashriqi, K. L. Gauba and Durga Mota the funny fat man of the films.

Lahore is the centre of male and female fashions, where students dress like actors, and actors dress like gigolos; where 'Society' ladies dress flashily like courtesans, courtesans dress soberly like college girls, and college girls go about attired like mannequins. Lahore is the original 'homeland' of the so-called 'Khazanchi' dress 'shalwar' and shirt and dopatta'—which has become the rage in Bombay and Madras, but in Lahore itself more and more girls seem to prefer the Bengali 'sari' or the Lucknow 'gharara'.

Lahore is a gay and vivacious town where life begins at thirty and drinking at 5-30; where whisky and brandy and beer and gin flow more freely than the water in the sluggish Ravi; where you cause raised eye-brows and looks of wonderment if you go to a restaurant and ask for a glass of plain water; where college boys take a course in beer with History and Economics for their F.A. and graduate in whisky a couple of years later; where businessmen drink like film folk, and film folk drink like—fish!

★

Rhumba A La Punjab

Lahore is a gay and vivacious town where there are more Bars than bookshops, and far more people turn up at cabarets than in any temple or mosque, where the sons of illiterate zamindars may be seen dancing with 'Made-in-India' blondes, and daughters of Shaikhs and Lalas learn to sway their hips to the rhythm of rhumba.

Lahore is a cosmopolitan town and, attired in Saville Row suits, Hindu and Muslim and Sikh drown their communal individuality in a mug of beer. Lahore is a 'democratic' town, like New York or Chicago, where snobbish distinctions between aristocracy and the plebians have been done away with, and you are as good as the next man—provided you have the same amount of money!

Lahore has a healthy climate and beneath the layers of Coty's powder you may really find naturally rosy cheeks. Here tall men walk without a stoop and broad shouldered boys are not necessarily wearing coats with padded shoulders! This is the town of handsome men and beautiful girls—though sometimes it is difficult to distinguish between a curly-haired handsome man and a tall and strong beautiful woman.

Lahore is a wonderful town (specially for a visitor from Bombay) where you get real milk for your tea and real cream for your coffee, where ice-cream is still made with milk and cream and not with cocoanut water or saccharine sherbet, where chapatis are still made with pure wheat flour unmixed with bajri or jowar or American maize.

★

No Curfew Tolls....

Lahore, above everything else, is a town where you don't have to lock yourself in your house at sunset because of curfew, where one can still keep late nights and go to dinner at a friend's place or to the last show at a cinema, where one can walk about without fearing the assassin's knife or a splash of acid at every step, where a Hindu can still walk through a 'Muslim' locality, and a Muslim through a 'Hindu' locality. Lahore is one of the very few important towns which have still escaped the blood bath of the communal disturbances.

To one, coming straight from the tense and fear-ridden atmosphere of Bombay, Lahore presents a most welcome but puzzling contrast. One is grateful for the absence of communal rioting but still one can't help feeling surprised at it.

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No Riots—Why?

Why have there been no communal riots in Lahore and in Punjab, generally? I have put this question to local Congressmen and Leaguers, officials and journalists, students and shopkeepers. No one seems to know EXACTLY why it should be so, but I have heard various theories propounded as a POSSIBLE explanation of this happy phenomenon. Perhaps a little bit of truth lies in each of them, and so I set all of them down here:

1. The Hindu and Muslim population in Lahore, as in Punjab generally, is more or less evenly balanced. Neither is in a dominant enough majority to be able to threaten the other, and both are equally capable of being aggressive. (It is significant that Punjab is the headquarters of the staunchest and most rabid Hindu as well as Muslim chauvinists and communalists—they cancel each other out, it seems!) Neither side, therefore, dare provoke a quarrel, though both are reported to be prepared for the worst.

2. The "goonda" and "mawali" class of professional toughs—a characteristic phenomenon of industrial metropolitan cities like Bombay and Calcutta—is absent here. The communalists among the Hindus and Muslims of Punjab do not depend on the hired hooligans either for their defence, or for offence against the rival community. As a Punjabi friend with a sense of humour said to me, "In Punjab we don't depend on "goondas" —here each of us is a "goonda". What he meant was that the Punjabi has not become soft and over-civilized like the Gujerati seth or the Muslim aristocrat of Delhi or U.P. At any rate a communal riot in Punjab would be a direct bloody mass conflict between the common Hindus and Muslims, instead of the sneaky stabbings and "goondagiri" of Bombay. That is why perhaps the common people are not very keen on provoking a riot.

3. There is greater cultural, linguistic and sartorial unity between the Hindus and Muslims of Punjab than anywhere else in India. Indeed, on the roads and in the streets of Lahore it is almost impossible to point out who is a Hindu and who is a Muslim. The professional stabber in a communal riot would have a hard time in locating the victims belonging to the other community!

4. The Punjab is the one province in India which is still under Governor Raj. The Unionists are traditional allies of the Bureaucracy—the Congress seems to be participating in the Government only by courtesy and has not materially changed the character of the Unionist regime. It is not in the interests of the Bureaucracy or of the Unionists to provoke, encourage or even tolerate riots, as that would discredit the one provincial regime which is solidly supported by the British Bureaucracy.

The Unionists are politically reactionary but the unity of Hindu and Muslim agriculturists is and has always been the solid plank of their party policy. Theirs is a police raj, and in this case the might of the notorious Punjab police is being used to avoid communal rioting.

★

Prevention Is Better Than.....

5. The Punjab Government has taken some pretty severe preventive measures to check the possible outbreak of rioting. The day I arrived in Lahore, the newspapers carried the details of the comprehensive ordinance promulgated by the Governor to ensure peace and order in the province. So sweeping is the scope of this omnibus ordinance that last Sunday the regular weekly meeting of the Progressive Writers' Associations (generally attended by no more than about twenty to thirty members) could not be held as even such small and harmless meetings are banned. I have no doubt that the ordinance will simultaneously be used for curbing the activities of socialists and communists also, but for the time being there is no doubt that it has served as a damper for the communalist trouble-makers. According to the provisions of this drastic ordinance,

Any police officer of the rank of head constable or above can arrest, without warrant, any suspected persons,

If the suspected person absconds or conceals himself, he renders himself liable to imprisonment which may extend to seven years,

Educational and other institutions conducted in a prejudicial manner are liable to be closed down,

The authorities are empowered to intern, extern or otherwise restrict the movements of anyone they suspect,

Pre-censorship is imposed on publication of news relating to communal disturbances and dissemination or rumours is forbidden,

Meetings, processions, drilling by quasi military organisations, display of uniforms or emblems are all banned on the pain of severe punishment.

Or, may be, it is just the luck of the Punjabis in general and the residents of Lahore in particular, that has saved them from the holocaust. For one shudders to think what will happen to this gay and carefree city under the death-like spell of the curfew order, when no popping of corks will be heard at the Volga and the Metro, and hot tunes from the jazz bands will be drowned in the ominous sound of police firings.

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The Other Lahore

Lahore has some other traditions, too, besides those of colourful fashions and non-stop drinking.

Chronicler Reports From Lahore

It was in Lahore that redoubtable terrorist heroes like Bhagat Singh wrote a flaming chapter in the history of the Indian freedom struggle with their blood.

It was in Lahore, on the bank of the Ravi, that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru unfurled the flag of complete independence.

It was Lahore that produced patriots like Lala Lajpat Rai, poets and philosophers like Iqbal, literary stylists like Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, orators like Ataullah Shah Bukhari, modern poets like Faiz and Raashid, and great short story writers like Krishenchander and Rajender Singh Bedi.

A city is like a man—a paradoxical mixture of good and bad. It is as true of Lahore, as of Bombay or Delhi or London or New York. For a city is not buildings and roads and parks. A city is people. And the people of Lahore are good and bad, hospitable and spendthrift, outspoken and crude, boisterous and vulgar of tongue, revolutionaries and loyalists, strong-willed and fanatical, large-hearted and mean-minded, gourmands and gluttons, brilliant conversationalists and drunken bores. In short—human. Intensely HUMAN.

★

The things you love most in Lahore: The colours and smart styles of ladies' dresses; the lawns and artificial miniature hills in Lawrence Garden; the fine food in the restaurants; the gay crowds on the Mall or in front of cinemas on Macleod Road; the heart-warming hospitality of every one you meet; the cold crisp air.

The things you hate most in Lahore: The dust and dirt and filth on the roadsides; the unlovely variety of abusive words in Panjabi that you hear uttered; the piles of semi-pornographic trash turned out by some local publishers; the high prices in restaurants and the scarcity of good tea.

★

Authors Turn Publishers

Lahore has a great literary tradition, having produced some of the best modern writers and poets in Urdu. (The Punjabis, Hindus or Muslims, SPEAK Punjabi but READ and WRITE Urdu!) And, strangely enough, the biggest publishing centre for the Urdu language is not Delhi or Lucknow (which claim to be the repositories of the Urdu language) but Lahore—a fact which is so distasteful to many EHL-E-ZABAN of the U.P.

There are a number of very big publishing houses in Lahore, producing books both in Urdu and (to a lesser extent) in English. There are almost all run by hard-boiled commercial magnates who publish religious books progressive literature text books, or pornographic tracts not because they are really interested in any such branch of literature but because they find the business profitable.

A new experiment, therefore, has been made by the meek-looking, soft-spoken Author Rajender Singh Bedi (whose short stories have earned for him an all-India reputation) who, with the help of some other writer friends, has started a publishing house by the name of SANGAM PUBLISHERS. It is a co-operative, rather than capitalistic, venture, and at last authors can feel secure in dealing with a publishing firm which they can regard as their own.

When I visited their modest premises on Nisbet Road, I was pleasantly surprised to find that Sangam Publishers have already published nearly a dozen books of prose and poems including.

An Urdu translation in two volumes of the monumental Russian novel, AND QUIET FLOWS THE DON by Sholokhov (the translation has been done by the Kisan leader and poet MUTTALABI FARIDABADI who completed this work during a long jail sentence),

MEET MY PEOPLE in English and GAA-E JA HINDUSTAN in Urdu, both by Devender Satyarthi, the famous collector of, and authority on folk songs who presents in these two volumes some of the results of his lifetime of wanderings all over the country in search of the poetry of the common people.

"KASHMIR CHHORE DO", in Urdu, a topical and authoritative compilation on the people's struggle in Kashmir, by G. M. Sadiq, Shaikh Abdullah's able lieutenant, and

HAYYA HAYYA, in Urdu, a collection of Muttalabi Fadidabadi's songs and poems, some of which are sung by tens of thousands of resurgent peasants.

Long ago, I remember, my friend Sa'adat Hasan MANTO, the well-known Urdu writer saying to me, "If ever even I become a publisher, don't ever trust me". But I would any day trust Bedi the publisher—and also Manto the publisher if ever he did become one!

THE CRYSTAL GAZER!

The Mid-East as Bevin sees it
—Courtesy: "The Middle East Opinion"

Humorous Skit

NEXT TO GODLINESS!

By A. Shankar

Recently I read a humorous article in the London 'Spectator' entitled "Next to Godliness" by one Mr. Philip Carr which began something like this:

"Do the English wash? What a question! preposterous! Insulting! All our tradition is suffered with the glow of conscious cleanliness, and stiffens with scorn for the dirty. It is a scorn which helped to build up our social hiarchy."

It was really a funny article; rather uproariously funny. I showed it to my friends and they could not control their laughter either. I have for a long time been hearing about this exquisite quality of the British people, which borders on godliness and which is exclusive to them alone.

Sometime back I happened to visit a relative of mine in Madras, who had built a new house modelled on the London mansions. He had been in London for a number of years and used to say that only the English knew how to build houses. I was shown over his house in his absence by his children and I was very much impressed by it. What struck me most was that in every sleeping room I was shown, I smelt something unpleasant, a fetid irritating stink mixed with a strong odour of phenyl which usually hovers round public conveniences.

I sniffed once or twice and must have looked rather awkward trying to conceal my discomfort. But as if they divined it, the boys told me with surprising candour that there was a 'bathroom' attached to every bed-room as was common in England! When I timidly tried to correct them saying that what they perhaps meant was only a "convenience", they laughed at my ignorance. But the eldest boy frowned on his brothers and with an indulgent smile towards me explained that the English called such places 'bathrooms' only and not by any other indelicate name. I could not but admire the cleanliness of the English people who would have a 'convenience' attached to every sleeping room, and have the delicacy enough to call it a "bath room."

I suppose people over there at "home" must be very clean indeed. I remember what a cousin of mine studying in England had written to me. It appears that they have public baths provided in important localities in London and my friend tells me of having observed Negroes (or men looking like Negroes) going in with long bars of soap and emerging out half an hour later as blonde Englishmen! But my cousin is often given to exaggeration.

Here in India the Brahmins being the highest caste, (sprung from Brahma's mouth originally) have built up as great a tradition of cleanliness from ancient times as the English or any other people. India as every one knows abounds with sacred rivers which have for centuries washed not only the bodies but also the souls of generations of Hindus. So much so, the sight of some of these rivers and especially the most sacred of them all, the mother Ganges near Benares reminds one of the famous lines by S .T. Coleridge about the river Rhine.

"Ye nymphs that reign over sewers and sinks
The river Rhine it is well-known
Doth wash your city of Cologne
But tell me nymphs, what power divine
Shall henceforth wash the river Rhine!"

Coming back to the Brahmins, some of them have in fact a much greater disdain for dirt than the English. They disdain it so much that they ignore it altogether. In Shimoga a town in Mysore State, there is a street called the 'Big Brahmins Street' where the big Brahmins live. Outsiders who pass through that street will see in profuse measure (and smell too) an evidence of the profound disdain the Big Brahmins show towards dirt. The evidence will even linger in their nostrils for a long time. But it is true that in Brahmin houses a bath early in the morning is almost a daily ceremonial without which no member of the house is expected to swallow a drop of water.

The same thing however cannot be said of the lower castes, excepting those residing in urban areas. While making a bus journey somewhere across South India, I asked one of the villagers fellow-passengers of mine who were exuding diverse kinds of odours—whether they had any habit of taking a bath, to which he replied with offended vehemence that they would not miss a bath, whatever else they did, every Divali and New Year days. That meant once in every six months! There is nothing to be laughed at in this, as these half-yearly baths being ceremonial ones are done in all seriousness so as to wash away the accumulated dirt of 180 days and nights!

What with oil rubbed into the body with great pains and rubbed out of it with greater pains with the help of pumice stone, soap-nut powder and flour and washed away with scalding water they see to it that a bath is not needed for another six months. On occasions they also have what is called a 'cauldron bath.' I can better describe it by narrating a personal experience of mine in my student days, when I was invited to partake in a bath of this kind.

I was spending a week-end in an interior village, as a guest of the village head-man, whose, son was studying with me. On the first day having gone "Roughing it" round the village, through hill, dale and forest I was completely fagged out and on my return home complained of pain all over my limbs. My host immediately said that what I needed was a 'cauldron bath' and all my aches would vanish like mist before sun, but he was doubtful whether I would stand it.

Although it was the first time I had ever heard of a cauldron bath, I wondered what there was in it to stand after all and before I could reply, my friend promptly stood up for my outraged vanity and ridiculed the idea. He praised my athletic prowess in the college and asked his father to arrange it without any more ado the very next morning. I was very much puzzled why they were making so much fuss over a bath—perhaps an oil bath with hot water, to which I was quite accustomed every week in my childhood days however reluctantly. I never thought much about it and spent the night rather very uncomfortably, because of the ache in my limbs.

At day-break my friend entered my room bringing me my first cup of coffee and asked me to prepare myself. I saw he was not alone. He had brought a man with him, a big hulking man with a turban on, who stood with folded hands and staring at me with sheepish deference. I asked my friend who he was. He was asked to come to help me in my bath, he said. To help me in my bath! I could not understand at all. I looked at his massive figure and his muscular arms and felt rather disturbed. The fellow met my stare with an awkward smile and fidgetted.

"What the devil has he to do with my bath.....?" I exclaimed with sudden irritation. "Oh, you are hopeless" said my friend—"He is a masseur—a massage expert—the best and most sought after in the entire neighbourhood.....You will yourself testify to his merit after he handles you. The pain you complained of last night will vanish—come on—hurry up. Meantime, I will see to the water."

Now, I felt I was in for it. Cursing myself for fussing so much about my pain the previous night, I determined, however, that I would go through it bravely. I undressed and clad only in my half pants, sat down before the massage expert who by then had moistened his fingers with some oil which he had in a bottle. At first he worked on my scalp and God, how he worked! He caught hold of my temples between his palms and pressed it so hard that tears gushed into my eyes. Then he released me suddenly and looking up at the ceiling with half-closed eye-lids murmured an incantation in Urdu.

He was invoking his 'Maulali' to help him! Again he dipped his fingers in oil and began to rub my skull with all his strength all the while whistling in a low key. The torture would have been more bearable if the whistling was not thrown into the bargain. Meanwhile my friend had returned and began expatiating on the exploits of his hero—the masseur. There was no nerve, no tendon he did not know. He was a master in locating where exactly the pain was. Before him the city messeurs were mere babies, babies! and he did it so gently, so painlessly!

While he waxed eloquent, his hero went on systematically breaking my arms and legs. I went through it with stoic forbearance wishing both of them at the bottom of the village pond. Somebody called my friend and he went in to the partial relief of my torture. But immediately as if with vengeance, the expert pulled my arm with such a force that I sent up a howl of pain which brought the entire household down—women and children included, the former muffling up their laughing mouths in their sarees and the children brazenly laughing outright.

I could never excuse one young girl, the newly arrived daughter-in-law of the house, who ought to have known better. She giggled most shamelessly as if she had seen a dancing monkey. "Take him away at once....." I thundered, getting up and stamping my foot down. "Take him away. He is murdering me!" My host mutely looked askance at the 'offender' who only stood blinking his eyes which were eloquently pleading innocence....". But what about your pain?" asked my host....."My pain be damned....." I shouted to the renewed merriment of the children and ladies who were all peremptorily dismissed inside by the son.....

"The pain is gone, vanished and only the pain that fellow gave in exchange is still burning and my arm is broken, thanks to your kindness." I added the last word wilfully, regardless of the offence it meant to my host, who took it lightly with the remark "I knew you city people are too delicate....." Delicate my eye! I wished somebody had broken his arm. "All right, lead him to the water" said he, addressing his son..... I was led to the water, and what further horror did it prove.

I said why it was called a cauldron bath. Placed on an earthern platform was a huge metal tub shaped like a cauldron and half filled with water which appeared to have just stopped boiling, and I was asked to sit down in that! Sit down in that! I would rather hang myself to the nearest tree. Were they plotting to boil me alive.....? It needed only some fuel and fire underneath to complete the picture. "Oh, you are impossible—acting like a child!" My friend cried, quite fed up. Just then to my horror I saw in the doorway of the bathroom, a gaunt, stalwart old woman of sixty or thereabouts, my friend's grand-mother. She tucked the edge of her saree in her waist belt and coming towards me, she waved her grandson away saying "Leave him to me, boy.....I will manage him. He is another of my grandsons after all....."

When she advanced towards me muttering "you city boys!" I thougnt of Lady Macbeth and shuddered; and regardless of my crying "hold on.... hold on" she pushed me plump into the tub with a shove of her powerful arm. The very touch of the scalding water made me scream aloud but that old ogress kept me there with her hold on my scalp, callously indifferent to the howls I sent up.....with the cruelty of a scrupulous mother administering castor-oil to an unwilling and defenceless child.

When I emerged out of it fifteen minutes later which appeared to me as many hours, scrubbed and dried and red as a carrot I asked for water to drink—pails and pails of it. But they would not give me even a cup. Unhealthy, they said.....I returned home the next morning swearing I would never step foot in their house again. I have also shunned hot water ever since!

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
HOW WELL DOES MARY SING?
WELL, IF YOU'VE NEVER HEARD HER YOU HAVE SOMETHING TO LOOK BACKWARD TO!
GLADYS PARKER
7-17

The Scottish express thundered northwards through the night. Suddenly there was a grinding of brakes, and the train came to a standstill. Windows were dropped and inquiring faces appeared. The guard went down the length of the train, inquiring who had pulled the emergency chain. He came at length to a compartment where a dear old lady sat benignly.

"Thank you so much," she said; "you need not have stopped the train. What I want is a nice hot cup of tea, with two lumps of sugar, please."

* * * *

Anxious to buck up business, the proprietor of a large store engaged an "efficiency expert" whose chief delight was changing the departments round.

One day a section would be at the top of building; the next it would be in the basement or else where the restaurant used to be.

After three weeks of this an old lady approached a worried-looking shop-walker and asked if he could tell her where the iron-mongery department was.

"No, madam," he replied, wearily; "but if you'll stand here for a few minutes, I'm sure you'll see it go by."

* * * *

The vicar was addressing a mothers' meeting.

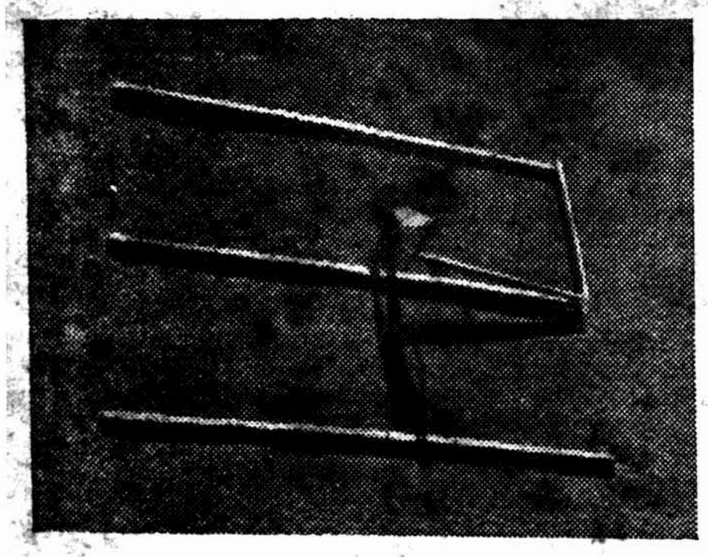
"It has come to my knowledge", he said, "that a woman who is sitting among you to-day is not carrying out her duties as a wife should do. Instead of preparng a meal for her husband on his return from a hard day's work, she spends her time gossiping. The consequences are that her husband spends most of his evenings in the Boar's Head. Sooner or later this will lead to domestic strife. So that you will know to whom I refer, I will throw this book at her."

They all ducked.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

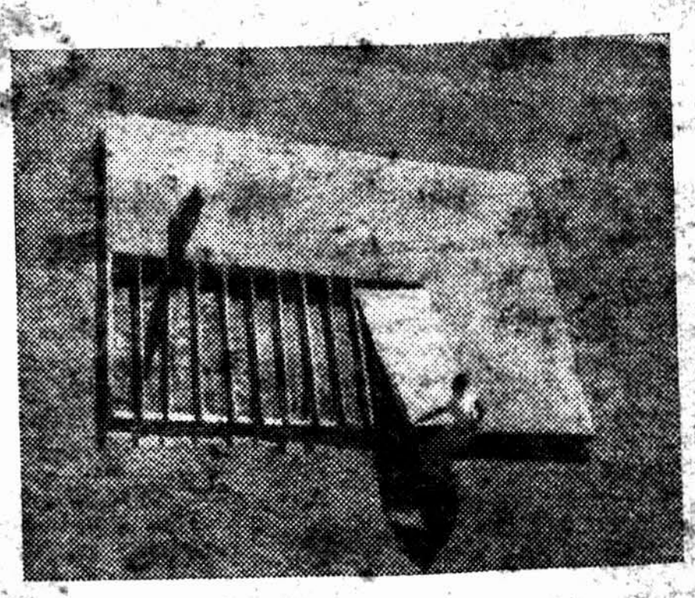
ALADDIN'S PALACE

Something was happening in Santa Monica Canyon—a mile-long valley lined with sycamores and eucalyptus trees, which runs along the edge of Santa Monica to the Pacific Ocean: something which was causing the people of the neighbourhood to take out a picnic lunch, and sit by the roadside all day, something which brought every passing motorist to a standstill. An American ex-Serviceman, Stanley Kardas, starting from scratch, was out to build a complete house for himself and his wife before nightfall. The 'house' was the first sample ever of the 'California Cabin', designed by C. Henry Vagtborg and Kenneth N. Lind, of Los Angeles, who had had big ideas about low-cost housing ever since their pre-war undergraduate days in the University of Illinois. The cost of the present cabin, complete with plumbing and furniture, is about £500. The weight of its parts, all of which are numbered for easy assembly, is 6,400 pounds. It comes to you in a truck; and you can erect it yourself, with the help of a hammer and some nails and a book of words, in a day—or two days at the most. Just now the company which manufactures the parts, Production Line Structures, are working on the construction of 500 cabins for Henry Kaiser's employees in Fontana. The present model is for mild climates only. The designers are working on a cold-weather cabin with double plywood panels, laminated with insulation.



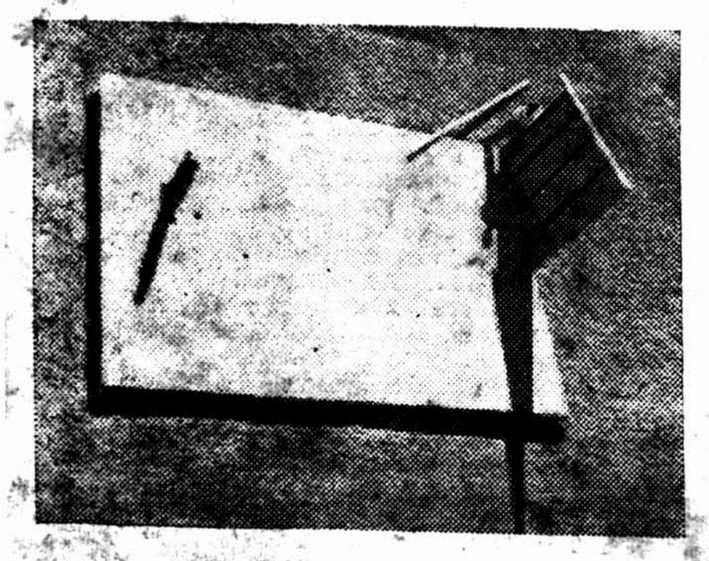
(LEFT)

8 A.M.: The 'Footings' Are Thrown Down on the Site. There's no need to bother about 'squaring-up.' Ex-G.I. Stanley Kardas is fitting together a cabin which squares itself up as it goes.



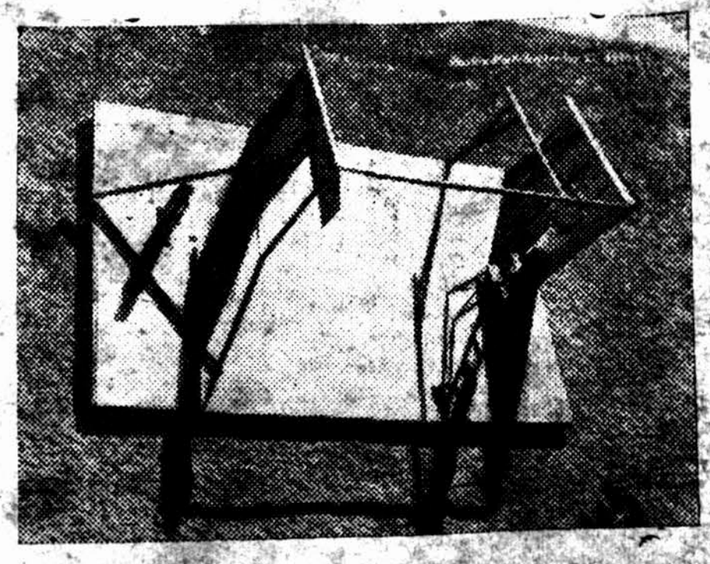
(RIGHT)

10 A.M.: The Floor is Slapped on to the Joists. The floor is made of plywood, cut in standard sizes just as it comes from the mill. The slabs are laid down on 4 by 6 beams.



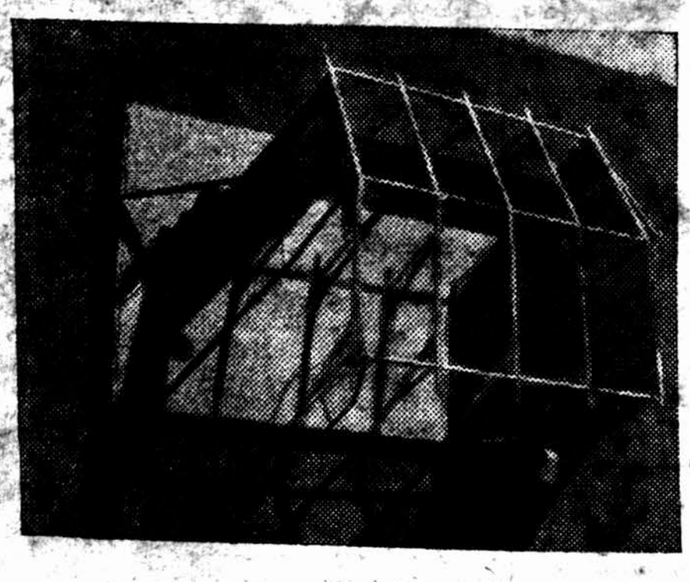
(LEFT)

10-30 A.M.: The West Wall Starts to Sprout. The owner-errector first balances the end section on the floor, then grabs the timber on his right for use as a brace.



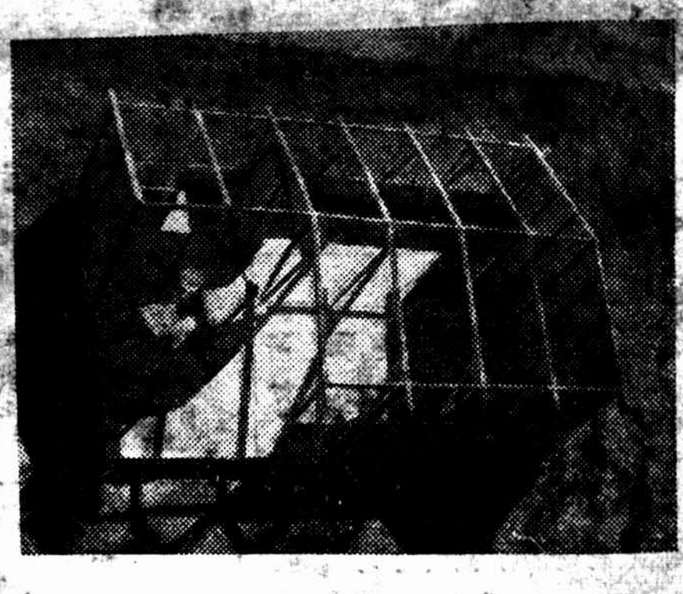
(RIGHT)

11-30 A.M.: The Centre Partition is Braced. To brace the centre partition, Kardas resorts to the only tools necessary for the whole job—a hammer and twenty lbs. of penny nails.



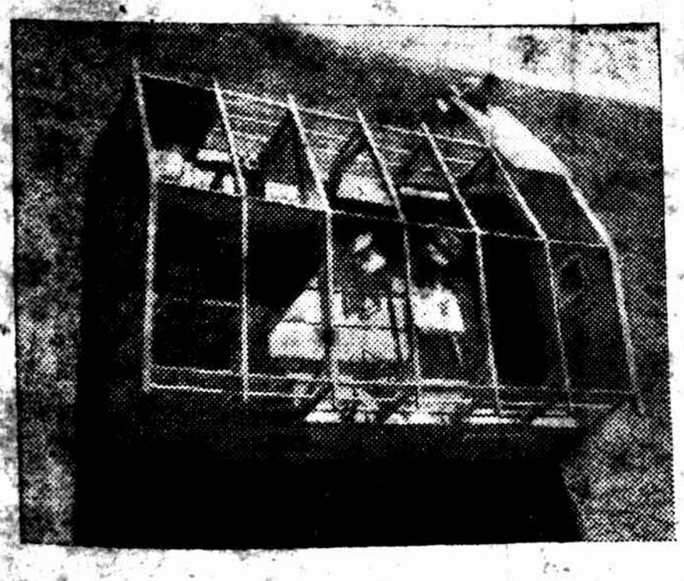
(LEFT)

2 P.M.: A Piece of Siding is Nailed On. Following the order laid down in his instruction sheet, he fixes the first section of sidewall, which helps to square up the cabin skeleton.



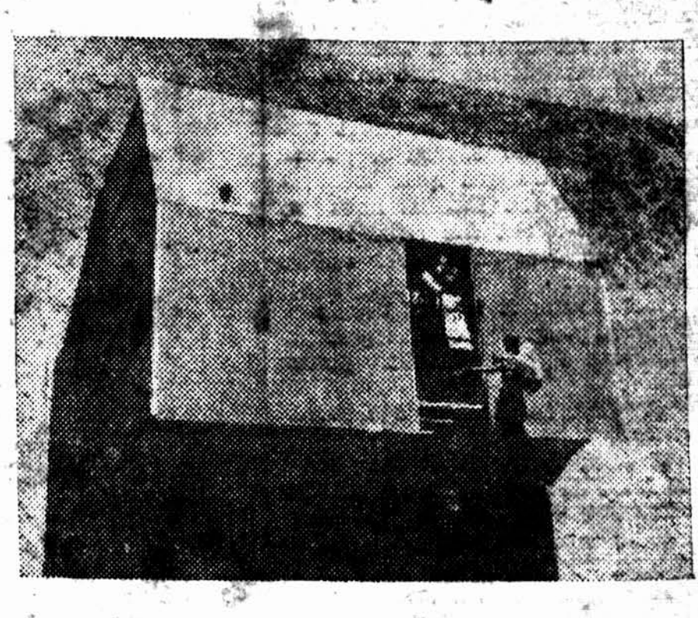
(RIGHT)

3 P.M.: The Kitchen is Wheeled Into Position. Kitchen, plumbing, furniture and partitions are all extras, over and above the basic cost of £175 for the cabin's shell.



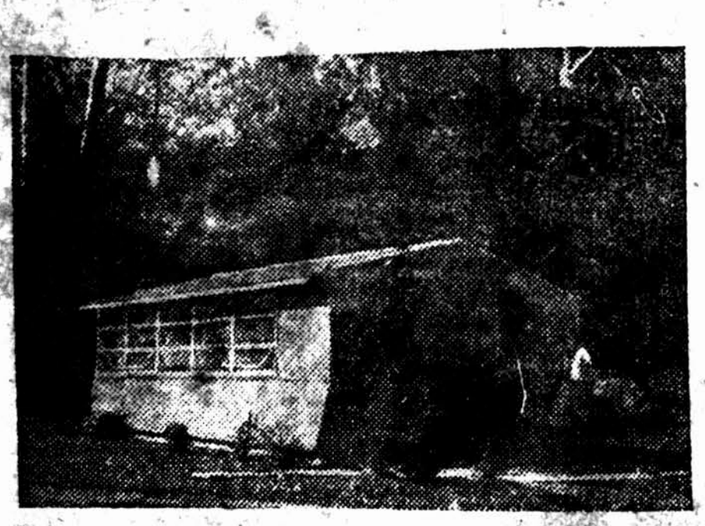
(LEFT)

4 P.M.: The Roof Comes On in Strips. After all the furniture has been dropped into position, the lid, with an aperture for the 'vent stack,' is nailed down on to the big box.



(RIGHT)

5 P.M.: The Last Slab Goes Into Place. The roof is held down and the cabin is held together by a wooden truss which cuts out the need for ceiling joists and rafters.



(LEFT)

6 P.M.: The Owners Look Over Their Day's Work. It arrived in pieces, on a truck, before breakfast. It took a day to assemble. Now all they have got to do is to live in it and like it.

(RIGHT)

7 P.M.: They Relax in the Living-room of Their £500 House. Mr. and Mrs. Kardas started married life in a single apartment. Now in their 'California Cabin,' they feel they have room to spread.

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